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Red Army Occupies Kerch in Crimea; Americans Blast Reich Factories; U. S. Farmers Facing Greatest Test

Bonus Vote Postponed; Stalin Assures Czechs; Hershey Issues Key List

The World's Day—April 11, 1944

Boston: Resolve on Bonus Vote Reported Out

A resolve referring the proposed soldiers' bonus and other veterans' legislation back to the Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation for consideration at the next regular session of the Massachusetts Legislature in January, 1945, was reported out by the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety this afternoon. The resolve, which went to the Senate for initial action, came after a long executive session and on a vote strictly along party lines, three Democratic members of the Committee failing to concur with the ten Republicans.

New England complacency with regard to food supplies was scored today by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard in a luncheon address at the Hotel Statler. What we eat a year or two years from now, he said, would depend on our planning today. [Page 2.]

Clarification of recent Selective Service directives was made for local boards today by Col. Ralph W. Smith, Massachusetts State Director of Selective Service, in a personal message, not to be interpreted as a directive, which indicated considerable easing of the situation for men over 30. [Page 2.]

Regional OPA officials today branded as misleading a statement by Herman C. Lythgoe, State Food and Drug Director, that insufficient consumer meat-rationing points was responsible for large quantities of decomposed meat seized by the State in 1943. [Page 4.]

Federal consideration of the anti-Semitic leaflets widely distributed in Greater Boston recently was being given today by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon to determine if violation of any Federal Statute is involved and how far Federal jurisdiction extends.

Europe: Early Liberation of Czechs Predicted

Early liberation of Czechoslovakia is predicted by Premier Marshal Stalin in a message to President Beneš of the Czechoslovak Government in exile, the Moscow Radio reports. Russian and Czechoslovak troops are now at the border of Czechoslovakia.

Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist, disclaims any intention of the Communist Party to bolshevize Italy. In renewed demand fo ra war government, he said the Communist Party's aim "is to create progressive democracy and this means we have no intention to introduce a single party system."

Finnish decision on the Russian armistice terms may come by April 12 or 13, it was indicated as Finnish political leaders returned to Helsingfors. Finance Minister Vanino A. Tanner is scheduled to explain the country's foreign policy at a Social Democratic Party Council meeting today, and on April 12 Parliament meets for its first post-holiday session.

Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., United States Undersecretary of State, has opened talks with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden covering the "whole range" of foreign policy relations, according to an official statement concerning the discussions.

Students in Spanish universities must take a three-year course of political studies under the jurisdiction of the Falange, according to a new edict just announced in Madrid. Each student must pass an examination in these studies in order to obtain a university degree.

Allied relief for the people of Yugoslavia was the urgent plea of Dr. Josip I. Smodlaka, Foreign Minister of the Yugoslav Partisan Government, who relates that the people of liberated Yugoslavia are destitute and facing famine. He accused the Government in exile of being out of touch with the country and its sufferings.

Albanians were called upon for increased resistance against the Germans by Gen. Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, Allied Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean, in a radiocast. He predicted that such action would help speed the liberation of their country.

Washington: General Hershey Issues Key List

A list of critical industries in which State Draft Directors are authorized to defer key men under 26 was issued by Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service. [Page 9.]

Eight to ten prominent civilians have been invited by War Production Board Chairman Donald Nelson to serve on a top advisory committee within the WPB to advise the Government on the return to civilian production.

Richard Joyce Smith, New York lawyer, was named counsel for the Special Senate Committee Investigating Petroleum Resources.

Quotas of farm machinery plants that can stand increased production are being boosted by the War Production Board. Farm machinery manufacture is trailing 22.7 per cent behind schedule.

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins declared that the general cost of living declined six-tenths of one per cent during the first two months of 1944. She said a drop of 6 per cent in food prices offset rising prices for house furnishings, fuel, services, and a 5 per cent rise in the price of clothing.

National: Oregon Yard Releases More Than 400

Release of 18 per cent of its employees because of persistent tardiness and absenteeism was announced by the Albina Engine & Machine Works, of Portland, Ore., builder of Navy ships. L. R. Hussa, Executive Vice-President, said the number of employees involved is more than 400.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Eisenhower: All-Day Air Drives

A U. S. FIGHTER BASE, England, April 11 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told a group of American fighter pilots today that they soon would be flying from dawn to dusk in a great land, sea and air offensive of Western Europe that would completely crush the Germans.

The Supreme Allied Commander for the Western Front invasion said that he would demand of the pilots everything they have, that he would drive them so hard that they would have to forgo proper food and sleep for weeks. But he declared emphatically that they would knock the Nazis out.

He made his address during a busy day in which he inspected three United States air bases and presented Distinguished Service Crosses to two ace Mustang pilots and with a brightly-draped bottle of Mississippi River water sponsored a new Flying Fortress bearing his picture and nickname—"General Ike."

The medals were awarded to Capt. Don S. Gentile of Piqua, Ohio, leading American fighter pilot in this theater, and Col. Donald J. M. Blakesley, Fairport Harbor, Ohio, commander of Captain Gentile's fighter group, which has destroyed more German planes than any other group in this theater.

One of his stops was at 9th Air Force Medium Bomber Station, where he watched Marauders take off for their third attack in 30 hours against targets in Occupied Europe.

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Weather Predictions

Cloudy and Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Cut in Butter Points From 16 To 12 Rumored

Increasing stocks said to spell drop in point value by May 1 in order to relieve markets.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reduction in the point value of butter to 12 points a pound on May 1 is looked for with confidence in New England food circles today as golden piles mount higher and higher in stores which now loudly proclaim, "We have the butter, if you have the points!"

And yet, anyone shopping in the grocery stores these days can hear the same conversations repeated over and over among housewives. They run something like this:

"I see they have butter here today."

"Yes—but I haven't enough red points."

Time was when those fortunate storekeepers who had limited stocks of butter for their customers were forced to adopt all sorts of plans for doling out the precious stock in an equitable manner. Some stores limited the hours in which butter was sold. Most stores limited their customers to a quarter-pound or half-pound each. And there were plenty of stores which had no butter at all under any circumstances.

Set-Aside Order

Those were the days when the Government, under its set-aside order, had taken half the nation's butter production for the armed forces. But, as time went on, the needs of the services were met, and, since the middle of last winter, this set-aside order has not been effective. It is understood that, sometime in May or June, the Government may again resume its practice of setting aside from 40 to 50 per cent of the nation's butter production for the armed forces.

Meantime, butter supplies have increased. With the coming of spring, production will soar. And it is on this basis that a reduction in point value from the present 16 points to 12 points, perhaps even less, is expected by May 1.

There are rumors that butter is piling up to such an extent that stocks may become rancid if not moved shortly. So far as excess butter stocks on hand with grocers are concerned, the OPA points out, the same ruling applies to butter as to meat in danger of spoiling.

Under this regulation "meat"—and that includes any rationed commodity—"in danger of spoilage may be disposed of at a reduced point value to zero, pro-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

American agriculturist sets new high goal despite handicap of many uncertainties.

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—Will there be food enough?

Food enough for the 11,000,000 Americans in the armed services?

For the millions of Americans in war production and civil life on the home front?

For the hundreds of millions momentarily hoping for the first cannonading by soldiers of their liberation?

The Department of Agriculture today pictured the American farmer as entering the period of his greatest challenge handicapped by manpower, machinery and fertilizer uncertainties, but determined to produce the unprecedented quantities of food upon which not only depends immediate military victory, but preservation of a humanitarian social order in the postwar world as well.

For upon the fields of the United States, it daily becomes clear, rests a large part of the answer to whether there shall be orderly rebuilding in Europe and Asia, or whether the "fourth horseman" shall gallop his chaotic way over peoples who already have suffered overmuch.

Seven 'Fat' Years

Food production in the United States achieved a new high record last year for the seventh successive year. Seven fat years.

This year, the Department of Agriculture reports, planting is projected to increase the total acreage of crops several per cent above even last year's high. The largest percentage of increases is earmarked for grains and feeds. A 2.5 per cent gain in corn acreage is projected, for example.

The aggregate average of crops now planned represents a big undertaking. A total area of 374,000,000 acres is now allocated for 1944 planting. This compares with 361,000,000 acres last year, and an average of 354,000,000 acres over the past 10 years.

This is being done without very glowing prospects for higher prices. The Office of Price Administration, for example, has recently very emphatically stated that the controversial corn price will be maintained throughout 1944.

However, farmers' expressed in-

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Associated Press

Signs of the Times in Warsaw

Members of the Polish Underground painted these signs along Kosciusko Boulevard, according to the Polish Telegraph Agency. Sign at top, painted on Poniatowski Bridge over the Vistula, reads: "Germany Broken, 1918-1943." The German word "kaputt" carries a movement and finality that cannot be translated into English. Lower sign says: "Poland Will Triumph."

Nazis believed trying 'Dunkirk evacuation' of Black Sea trap in small boats.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russian troops have occupied Kerch, key port in the Crimea.

The reported presence of pocket German submarines at the entrance to the Danube may mean that an estimated 100,000 Axis troops are attempting to carry out a "Dunkirk evacuation" from the Black Sea peninsula in small boats.

Following are other outstanding war developments:

Nearly 1,000 American bombers, accompanied by an equal number of fighters, have attacked airplane plants at Oschersleben and Bernburg and other targets in Germany.

At least 900 RAF planes have dropped more than 4,000 tons of bombs—the greatest load for a single night on record—on rail centers in France and Belgium.

A British Commando force has landed on Rhodes, off Turkey, according to the German Radio.

Marshal Broz reports a resumption of heavy fighting between his Partisans and Germans in Yugoslavia.

Japan's drive into Northeastern India continues unabated, with principal pressure being directed against the Kohima area, 35 miles from the Bengal-Assam railway.

And General MacArthur announces the Japanese have given up more than half of New Britain and are preparing for a last-ditch fight at bomb-battered Rabaul.

However, it is the vast military and human drama in Southern Russia and the Balkans that continues to dominate the over-all war picture.

Premier Stalin has announced the capture of Dzhankoi, rail junction 15 miles inside the Crimea, in a two-pronged drive by the Fourth Ukrainian Army under General Telbukhin. Only nominal resistance has been encountered thus far, which lends credence to the belief that the Axis Crimean garrisons are fleeing or are about to flee.

Meanwhile, a couple of hundred miles to the west, the Third Ukrainian Army under General Malinovsky has driven to within six miles of the narrow seabound escape corridor through which the remnants of the Nazis' Odessa garrison are racing for Rumania.

To the northwest, Marshal Konev's Second Ukrainian Army has crossed the Siretul and Suceava Rivers in Rumania. One half of this force appears to be moving westward along the Darmenesti-Budapest railway toward the Carpathians, while the other is reported moving southward toward the Danube.

So far as is known, Marshal Zhukov's First Ukrainian Army still is marking time at the Czechoslovak border.

At the moment, the four Ukrainian armies would seem to have three basic objectives:

To prevent or smash an Axis escape from the Crimea.

To divide the Germans in Rumania, either by a frontal attack on the multiple mouths of the Danube or by outflanking this strong natural defensive position by a drive toward Galati from the north.

To force the enemy to surrender the Ploesti oil fields by an advance through the foothills of the Transylvanian Alps from the northeast.

Russia:

Soviet Forces Drive Into Crimea

Russia's Fourth Ukrainian Army moved into the Crimea from two directions in a drive aimed at completely clearing South Russia of the Axis invaders as Gen. Rodion Y. Malinovsky's Third Army smashed to within six miles of Ovidiopol, escape bottleneck

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Hull Statement Acclaimed in Britain; Congress Cheers Program of Talks

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—Secretary of State Cordell Hull's disclosure that the time was ripe for the naming of a bipartisan Senate advisory group to discuss a postwar international organization with the State Department brought the following immediate repercussions:

1. General approval and satisfaction with Mr. Hull's novel decision to win Senate support before, rather than after, establishment of an international organization.

2. Speculation as to what Senators would make up the group, the general belief being that the six-man committee would be equally weighted politically.

3. Demands from the House that it have its own advisory body or join with the Senate in discussions of postwar plans with the Secretary of State. Mr. Hull had mentioned "similar discussions with House members," but apparently had not gone so far as to ask for formation of a House group.

Mr. Hull's announcement that he would seek the "advice and help" of bibartisan groups in Congress when considering postwar policy is considered here as one of the major pronouncements of his unusually explicit speech. When one recalls that post-World War I plans were wrecked by this very failure to confide and consult with Congress so that its approval would be assured, one grasps the revolutionary import of this pol-

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Argentine Paper Lauds Hull Speech

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, Argentina, April 11

El Federal, the only Argentine newspaper which has commented thus far on United States Secretary of State Hull's speech, expressed particular interest in the Secretary's statement that the United States does not intend to force neutrals into the war.

This statement, the newspaper said, "causes us particular satisfaction because it coincides with the clear, invariable line in international conduct of our country, which holds that each sovereign nation must be free to decide its destiny without foreign interference."

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 11—The talks which Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., is now having here with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden have been given the best possible impetus by Secretary of State Cordell Hull's radio speech on American foreign policy.

This statement was widely acclaimed in the British press today as the most important pronouncement the American Secretary of State has yet made.

The impression here is that diplomatic discussions going on in London against the background of this new phase of American policy as outlined by Mr. Hull, constitute a major milestone, not only in Anglo-American relations but in the development of a world system of postwar security.

Although Mr. Stettinius' talks do not aim at reaching any specific agreements, it is believed here they will go a long way toward clearing up much of the muddle and confusion which has been ap-

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Ferry Pilots Doing Big Job As Aviation 'Pony Express'

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FOURTH FERRYING GROUP, MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11—Army pilots whose global-delivery system for more than 100 types of military planes is indispensable to every United Nations offensive today paraded their equipment to help the home front understand the magnitude of such impending operations as the invasion of Europe.

In a tour of typical missions of Army Air Ground and Service Forces, now mounting offensives on a world-wide scale, press representatives were shown the working of this Ferrying Group which, as one of several, is operating on a schedule equaling the flying of a 1,000-plane raid from Britain to Berlin and return every 10 days.

The first quarter of this year shows a mileage increase over three times that of the comparable period of 1943. The purring performance of this segment of what the Army calls the world's largest air line is indicated by the group's current schedule of flying a distance equal to 25 times around the world with but one major accident.

Youth so prominent in the fighting of this war is nowhere so prominent as it is here, where one of the pilots interviewed looked barely old enough to vote. Yet he had flown more than 50 types of craft to 26 countries in the past 12 months. He sounded as much at home in Barrackpore and Marrakech as in this midsouthern city, which otherwise seems far from the fighting fronts.

As one of the largest groups under the Air Transport Command the Fourth has helped deliver most of the nation's phenomenal aircraft production to the Army, Navy, and Lend-Lease recipients. In addition to its foreign service, the group also ferries domestic planes from factory to a modification center for latest

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Police Captain Dorsey to Face Charges Before a Trial Board

Police Captain John A. Dorsey must stand trial before a Trial Board as a result of the findings of Attorneys Henry L. Shattuck and Charles B. Rugg that the Charlestown Captain of Division 15 is chargeable, among other things, with general inefficiency and incompetency, Thomas F. Sullivan, Police Commissioner, said today.

This report is only a partial report of an investigation of five police officers who had been indicted on the charges of conspiracy to permit gambling in Boston and whose cases had been nol prossed, the Attorneys said. Their first investigation was with the Charlestown District and Captain Dorsey. A further report will be submitted as soon as they have completed their work.

The report, requested several months ago by the Police Commissioner, was based on evidence compiled against Captain Dorsey by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell. Mr. Bushnell at that time charged that certain high Boston police officials had conspired to permit gaming in Boston. Several of these, including Captain Dorsey, were indicted by the Suffolk County Grand Jury.

When some of the police officials came up for prosecution, the Attorney General nol prossed the case, declaring that the indictment "as it now stands is materially different from that which the Grand Jury presented to the Superior Court. . . ."

The Police Commissioner plans to appoint the Trial Board some time today but declined to say just how many members it would consist of or who they might be. However, the Trial Board could be made up of three Captains or the Commissioner himself, Mr. Sullivan said.

No date has been set for the hearings.

Police records show that the last

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Battle for France Rages As Maquis Get Aid by Air

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTUGUESE FRONTIER, April 11—The battle for France actually is on already.

Fighting between the forces of resistance and the French militia combined at times with German detachments has reached the size of regular battles with several hundred on both sides fighting continuously for days at a time.

Resistance troops now have considerable arms, machine guns, and grenades received by parachute or airplane. In Upper Savoy and Auvergne, battles rage without interruption.

Allied bombing of manufacturing centers working for Germany and railroad centers used by German troops was intensified last week to the point where the French people believe that the long-wished-for landings are imminent.

Antagonism between collaborationists and resistance groups has intensified to such a point of bitterness that French newspapers are filled with lists of nation-wide "incidents." Only those armed attacks with considerable casualties are reported, but they fill columns.

Even Vichy spokesman Philip Henriot in a radiocast admitted that attacks against collaborationists are so widespread and the troops of resistance so well supplied with arms that they are wresting control of the country away from the Vichy Government.

M. Henriot bitterly states, "The fields of France, once smiling and peaceful, are hardly more than a refuge for the hunted down."

The battles of the few hundreds now going on in French mountain regions are expected to develop into big battles, with both sides using air-borne troops. French patriots in the maquis with machine guns against artillery and aviation are anxiously awaiting

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Allies on Defensive in India But General Position 'Good'

By C. K. Cumming
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW DELHI, India, April 11—Despite Japanese occupation of Tamu and pressure on Kohima, the general military position in northeastern India is considered here to be fairly satisfactory.

On the Arakan front, the offensive by British and Indian troops continues to make steady if slow progress, and the Japanese have suffered considerable losses.

In the Assam-Burma sector, which is separated from the Arakan front by high hills and impassable jungle, Allied forces are still largely on the defensive, but the general position is regarded as good.

Imphal is strongly held, and with the approach of the monsoon season it is vital for the success of the enemy that he should secure the road running through Tamu, Imphal, Kohima, and Dimapur.

The Japanese would have to secure that road in its entirety in order to bring through any heavy equipment or tank forces, or be able to maintain them in any

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'Needle in Haystack' Watch Is Recovered

LACONIA, N. H., April 10 (AP)—Now, about that needle in the haystack—

Truman French, employed at a local sawmill, lost his watch in a pile of sawdust that later was poured into 1,100 bags and shipped to Somerville, Mass.

Charles R. Ryan, an inspector at the Somerville plant, notified of the loss, looked over the 1,100 bags, yanked one out at random.

There was the watch.

Waste Paper Collections

Brookline—Daily.
Cohasset — Mondays and Thursdays.
Dover—Saturdays.
Canton—Today.
Lexington—Thursday.

Republicans Won't Take Raise Voted by Democrats

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Incoming Republican city officials said, "no, but thanks," to outgoing Democratic officials who had voted salary increases for city jobs.

Noting their campaign platform included economy planks, the Republicans, who will take office next month, announced they would not accept the raises.

Suburban Isolationists Shy at 'One Boston' Idea

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A powerful undercurrent of "suburban isolationism" was reported today to be tugging sharply at the coattails of Boston University's "One-Boston" Contest Committee in its efforts to lay the groundwork for a postwar plan of co-ordinated services throughout the entire metropolitan district.

In announcing that 39 teams comprising some 200 individuals have entered the $5,000 top-prize competition for the best plan to lift the metropolitan area out of the doldrums of traffic congestion, inadequate housing, high taxes and poor planning, the Committee stated that it was also coming face-to-face with a traditional sentiment in outlying communities to shy away from anything that smatters of a tiein with Boston proper.

With only four days left for team and individual talent to enter the University-sponsored competition, the Contest Committee, chairmaned by William Roger Greeley, Boston architect, foresees a postwar struggle of vast import to the metropolitan district, with the proponents of "efficiency and economy" on the one hand lined up against "those who interpret the co-ordination of metropolitan operations as dragging them into the political entity comprising Boston proper."

Amazed at Public Reaction

"I am amazed at the sentiment expressed on all sides in suburban Boston," declared Mr. Greeley. "I am told by citizens that the Boston contest means nothing to their communities, that they are well governed and can take care of themselves. It's the sort of isolationism that England and the United States showed before the war.

"However, the 'One-Boston' contest is merely an invitation to individuals and citizen groups to volunteer ideas on how to bring efficiency and economy in operational facilities to the metropolitan region. It is no more dangerous than an expression of ideas and ideals in interregional co-operation."

The winner, whether team or individual, will get $5,000. Second prize is $2,000, and there are 10 prizes of $100 each for meritorious recommendations. All plans for postwar development must be in the hands of the Contest Committee by June 19, Mr. Greeley explained.

Obviously, the building of a park system stretching into many suburban communities could be planned and constructed by the communities as a whole more cheaply and efficiently than by one or two. That applies to sewerage disposal, water supply, mass housing, and virtually all the facilities that go to make up the over-all functions of a community.

Numbers Increase Cost

Mr. Greeley pointed out that it is equally obvious that it would cost less to maintain a single government for the metropolitan area than to keep dozens of governments going to maintain the affairs of dozens of separate entities. But that's the main rub. Most suburban communities think they are better governed than Boston. They point to their lower tax rates, lower assessments and generally lower costs of government to prove their point.

Yet Bostonians insist that their city is the "meal-ticket" of suburbanites, who make their money in Boston and pay taxes and patronize business in the suburbs.

Be that as it may, the "One-Boston" Contest, according to Mr. Greeley, is merely a method of trying to make the metropolitan area a "humming, throbbing, prosperous community that knows where it is going as well as where it has been." He described it further as an encouragement to intelligent people to set down their ideas for improvements in the region as "a test of democracy."

"This contest can fail only," he concluded, "if there is an undersupply of intelligence and leadership in the community, or if the tug of islationists is more powerful than those who see the wisdom of unity and co-operation."

N. E. Antiques Show Brings Many Patrons

By a Staff Photographer

Visitor Plays a Tune on Old Piano

One of the many persons who wandered among beautiful and unusual objects displayed at New England Antiques Exposition and Sale on opening day yesterday was Mrs. William Bayne of Westwood. Here she paused to admire one of the first pianos built, which is in the exhibit set up by the Caledonian Market of the British War Relief Society. Sevrés candlesticks and a French fan are ornamental pieces placed on the piano. These are only a few of the interesting items on view.

Draft Boards Urged to Use Common Sense

A clarification of recent Selective Service directives involving the gradations between the three established age groups was made for local boards today by Massachusetts State Director of Selective Service, Col. Ralph W. Smith.

In what he called "a few personal thoughts" rather than a directive, Colonel Smith urged the boards "to accept the challenge to our common sense" in administering draft law and to keep policies on "an even keel."

So far as age group 18-25 inclusive, fathers or non-fathers, is concerned, Colonel Smith said, "the responsibility for deferment will be mine in so far as occupational groups except agricultural and the exceptions made by the National Director are concerned. It is my intention to require very convincing proof of the absolute indispensability of the registrant to the war effort before I sign any exception."

In the 26-29 group, inclusive, fathers or non-fathers, "the responsibility is largely yours," he wrote the local boards and boards of appeal, "subject only to appeal to the President. I believe that here a very rigid interpretation of the regulations and directives should be observed."

"When we arrive at the age group 30-37, inclusive, however," he continued, "I believe that exactly the opposite policy should prevail. So far as nonfathers are concerned, their essentiality to the war effort should be carefully considered; but, for fathers 30 and over who are performing useful functions, interpretations should be extremely liberal.

"To me, it is important," the State Director stated, to keep up our civilian economy and morale and that we should not be so 'hard boiled' on the age group 30 and over as to disrupt our necessary functions, civil or military.

Bonus Bill Postponement Now Believed Inevitable

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prorogation of the Special Session of the Massachusetts Legislature, without adoption of a State bonus payment or any of the veterans' legislation recommended by the minority members of the Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation, was seen as imminent today by legislative leaders.

While the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety which conducted public hearings on the veterans' legislation met today in executive session State House observers speculated on what action the committee would recommend.

Consensus appeared to be that the Committee would report a resolution favoring the principles of the minority report but referring the matter to the Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation for further consideration at the next regular session in January.

Whether or not the business of the session could be completed today apepared to depend on how early the Military Affairs Committee reports out and how much time may be consumed in debate on the floor of the House and Senate.

Returned the Baby

In a statement to the press, Senator Joseph F. Francis, (R) of Fairhaven, Republican floor leader, and chairman of the Postwar Rehabilitation Commission, who on opening day of the present session forecast the pasage of a bonus bill, said he had restored the "Democrat bonus baby to their own doorstep."

"I said at the beginning of the Special Legislative Session that in my opinion a fair and substantial soldier's bonus bill would be passed," Senator Francis said. "It was evident that for several weeks the Democrats had been planning to have themselves proclaimed as the exclusive political benefactors of the veterans and would try to force through a bonus bill to aid the Democratic cause in the fall election."

The Fairhaven Senator said that during the week in which he was recognized as a proponent of the bonus bill, he had received only one letter about the bonus and that it was from a member of the merchant marine who hoped that members of that service would share in the benefits of any bonus bill that might be adopted.

"I feel that this controversy will serve to aid immeasurably the work of the veterans rehabilitation commission," Senator Francis said.

Hearings Ended

Hearings on the bonus bill and other veterans legislation were completed yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

Although most of those who appeared before the Committee favored adoption of veterans legislation at the present session the impression gained strength that the entire matter would be shelved until the next regular session in January, 1945.

Among those who opposed action on the veteran bills at this time were Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, prominent Republican member of the House, and Senator Joseph F. Francis of Fairhaven, Republican floor leader in the Senate. Senator Francis, who is chairman of the Postwar Rehabilitation Commission, on the first day of the special session last week had publicly favored action at this time.

Appearing before the Military Affairs Committee yesterday Senator Francis reminded members that the majority report of the Postwar Rehabilitation Commission, of which he was a signer, had not recommended a bonus at this time because it had not had an opportunity to complete its studies.

Hospital Facilities

Regarding the proposal for additional hospital facilities, Senator Francis said the Commission did not want to duplicate facilities and favored delay until the plans of the Federal Government were completed.

Representative Shattuck told the Committee that payment of a State bonus in addition to the Federal mustering out pay would have a very serious inflationary effect which would hurt everyone, including the veterans. He said that it was the obligation of the Federal Government to care for members of the armed forces both while in service and after the service has terminated.

Raymond W. Coburn, acting commissioner of Public Works and Chief Engineer told the Committee he had been sent by the Governor to give some idea of the magnitude of postwar projects which are now being planned and which will cost the Commonwealth large sums of money.

Public Works Plans

The Department of Public Works, he said, is now holding plans calling for construction of highways worth more than $50,000,000, and he added that this is only a fraction of the work that is necessary.

The extensive postwar plans being prepared by six agencies established by the State have been advanced by Republican leaders as one reason why the debt of $150,000,000 which adoption of the bonus bill would bring should not be assumed at this time. The postwar plans call for an extensive program for the rehabilitation and care of war veterans.

The House recessed yesterday afternoon in honor of Representative Enrico Cappucci (D) of East Boston, who was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar.

Office Drive For Paper To Prepare Now

An appeal to every business and professional office in Boston to start combing out paper now which could be contributed to the office waste paper drive was made today by Elmer Lipsett, Secretary of the Boston Advertising Club's committee which is sponsoring the event.

The office cleanout drive is scheduled to begin May 1.

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"Most office waste paper is already segregated. Keep it that way," he said.

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However, most of the dealers were optimistic about the future of their business, despite gas restrictions, impending scarcities and high prices. A dozen music boxes tinkled gay tunes through the crowded ballroom; customers and just plain sightseers looked at many odd and beautiful bits of early Americana, and the dealers, who came from as far away as New Jersey, looked over each other's wares and chatted with old friends.

Today and Wednesday the show will be open from 1 p. m. to 11 p. m. On Thursday, the last day, it will open at 1 p. m. and close at 10 p. m.

Wickard Says New England Too Complacent About Food

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"This is mo... Secretary said... because food... planned far ir... more in ma... amount of foo... now does not... it assure—the... have on hand a...

"Remember w... ing now was pla... ago and to a la... years ago. What w... ing a year from no... years from now will r... present attitude."

Millions of Americans, he sa... were today asking themselves, "Should I plant a Victory Garden this year? Is there a real need? Is our food supply so critical that the little dab of truck which I can produce on my little plot will really make any difference?"

To show how the Government viewed the situation, Secretary Wickard said, the 1944 goal is 22,000,000 gardens, 2,000,000 more than last year.

"Thirteen and one half per cent of our total food supply," he asserted, "will go to our armed forces. The next consideration is the demand of our war-working civilians. Then, there is the matter of Lend-Lease needs. In 1944, we are setting aside 11½ per cent of our total food output to Lend-Lease.

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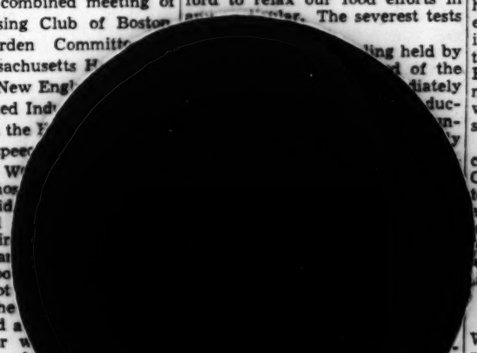

Police Captain Dorsey to Face Charges Before a Trial Board

Continued from Page 1

time a Trial Board sat on a similar case was in 1904 when three Commissioners heard evidence.

In their report the two prominent attorneys found that Captain Dorsey, as division commander of Division 15 covering the Charlestown area during the period of October 4, 1939, to Jan. 13, 1943, "is chargeable with violation" of Rule 54 of the Rules and Regulations of the Boston Police Department, by reason of:—

Neglect of duty.
Neglect of disobedience of orders,
Incapacity,
Inefficiency, or the state of being incapable of effective action or indisposed to it,
General inefficiency and incompetency.

"We recommend," the report concluded, "that charges be preferred against Capt. John A. Dorsey under the applicable provisions of the statutes and Rules and Regulations of the Police Department."

Asked if Captain Dorsey could retire now from the force, Commissioner Sullivan was of the opinion that he could not and must stand trial. The Commissioner said that in order to get approval of the Mayor for the retirement of any officer, the officer must be in good standing.

In the Commissioner's office this morning, Wendell P. Murray, Counsel for Captain Dorsey, declined to make any statement other than that when he received the specific evidence against his client, he would answer them.

Representing Commissioner Sullivan as counsel was Walter Powers. Mr. Powers and Mr. Murray will confer as to what will be an agreeable date for the trial.

In part, the report said:

"You requested us on Jan. 12, 1944, to assist you in the examination and review of evidence that the Attorney General offered to make available for your consideration in connection with five officers of your department who had been indicted and whose cases had been nol-prossed.

"This is a partial report of our conclusions. We decided that the orderly manner of conducting the investigation was to direct our efforts to the different divisions of the Police Department. We investigated first the Charlestown District, or Division 15. That is all this report covers. We shall submit a further report as we have completed our work.

"We are impressed with the laxity, the indifference, and the disregard of the fundamental principles of law enforcement and public welfare of Capt. John A. Dorsey in the following up of requested complaints transmitted to him for the investigation and report concerning gambling operations in Division 15. In these complaints names and the location of such operations at 16 City Square were given, followed invariably by negative reports from Captain Dorsey.

"And yet day after day, gambling operations were going on at that location, which is in the immediate vicinity of and in sight of the police station. Ultimately, through a raid by the State Police on Jan. 12, 1943, preceded by observation of the premises and of the persons resorting thereto, full proof of the complaints was obtained, resulting in conviction and confessions of guilt. . . .

"We have considered," the report continues, "the material evidence and weighed all the circumstances with care. The duties of police officials readily invite unjust criticism; consequently, we have scrutinized the facts with caution such as is due public officials charged with enforcement of law and order. We have assumed a presumption of innocence and faithful performance of official duty. But the force of the evidence is unavoidable."

Cut in Butter Points Rumored

Continued from Page 1

vided the money price of the food is reduced 50 per cent below the ceiling price. No reduction in point value," the ruling continues, "may be made unless the money price is reduced 25 per cent below the ceiling price."

However, retail grocers are generally in agreement that such a plan is "absolutely worthless" as providing any means of moving excess food stocks in danger of spoilage. With the narrow margins of profit already set, no grocer should be expected to take such a loss in order to move stocks, they aver.

Meantime, there's strong evidence of hoarding of red tokens on the part of New Englanders, according to the Regional Office of Price Administration.

Thousands upon thousands of these little one-point discs have been handed out as change on red stamps from Book No. 4, which now have a value of 10 points each. But, for some unknown reason, the tokens fail to return to the grocer on purchases of butter, meats, and fats—indicating considerable hoarding.

The flow of tokens is on a one-way current—outward from the groceries.

Names of 36 New Englanders Appear In War Department's List of Missing

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The names of 36 New Englanders are included in a list of 413 United States soldiers missing in action in the European and Mediterranean areas, the War Department announced today.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

European Area

Connecticut

Brinkman, Staff Sergeant John G.—Mrs. John G. Brinkman, wife, Norwich.
Girard, Staff Sergeant Donald R.—Mrs. Elizabeth M. Girard, mother, Bristol.
Ivain, First Lieut. James A.—Mrs. James Ivain, mother, Torrington.
Johnson, Staff Sergeant Everett N.—William N. Johnson, father, Bristol.
Koscielecki, Sergeant Edward—Mrs. Frances Koscielecki, mother, Milford.
Labaff, Sergeant Albert F., Jr.—Mrs. Dorothy A. Labaff, wife, Somers.
Lawrence, Staff Sergeant Warren C.—Clifford R. Lawrence, father, Hartford.
Luciano, Staff Sergeant Robert E.—Thomas Luciano, father, Bridgeport.
McNamara, Staff Sergeant Paul E.—Mrs. Anamae McNamara, mother, Stratford.

Maine

Jodrie, Staff Sergeant Kenneth F.—Mrs. Ella M. Jodrie, mother, Portland.
Rich, Staff Sergeant Walter C.—Mrs. Loretta F. Rich, mother, Union.

Massachusetts

Dabek, Staff Sergeant Wladyslaw C.—Mrs. Katarzyna Dabek, mother, Fall River.
Garnett, Technical Sergeant Nelson J.—Mrs. Bessie M. Garnett, mother, North Carver.
Graton, Staff Sergeant Roland A.—Mrs. Matilda V. Graton, mother, Lynn.
Gysan, Staff Sergeant James D.—Mrs. Dorothy Gysan, mother, Belmont.
Laino, 1st Lieut. Connie J.—Mrs. Sylvia J. Laino, wife, East Longmeadow.
Lambert, Staff Sergeant Charles H., Jr.—Mrs. Helen G. Lambert, mother, Boston.
Lloyd, 2nd Lieut. Robert V.—Mrs. Emily R. Lloyd, mother, Lynn.
Lombardi, Technical Sergeant Anthony L.—Mrs. Adel Lombardi, mother, Roslindale.
McCauley, Technical Sergeant William F.—Miss Marie F. Murphy, friend, Dorchester.
Merriam, Staff Sergeant Robert W. Merriam, Sr., father, Avon.
Millillo, Staff Sergeant Antonio—Mrs. Elivira Millillo, mother, East Boston.
Oster, 2nd Lieut. Lloyd A.—Mrs. Alma Oster, mother, Wollaston.
Roberts, Staff Sergeant Harold S.—Mrs. Helen D. Roberts, wife, Reading.
Snyder, 2nd Lieut. Waldron L., Jr.—Mrs. Pearl A. Snyder, mother, Boston.
Suprenant, 2nd Lieut. Charles E.—Mrs. Mary I. Suprenant, wife, Somerville.

Rhode Island

Greer, Staff Sergeant Donald—Mrs. Jessie Greer, mother, Conimicut.
McDermott, Technical Sergeant Thomas F.—Michael J. McDermott, father, Providence.

Vermont

Forrest, Technical Sergeant Philip W., Jr.—Mrs. Clara R. Forrest, mother, Middlebury.
Hallock, Staff Sergeant Edward R.—Mrs. Barbara L. Hallock, wife, Burlington.
Hedin, 1st Lieut. Carl A.—Mrs. Ruth E. Miller, mother, Westfield.
Robbins, Staff Sergeant Edward J.—Mrs. Dorothy M. Robbins, wife, Burlington.
Sicard, Staff Sergeant Norman L.—Alfred Sicard, father, Barton.

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Branch, Private Richard R.—Mrs. Ethel M. Salter, mother, Waterford.

Enjoy
BREAKFAST—LUNCH
DINNER
AT
ALBIANI
CAFETERIA
Fine Foods
at Lowest Prices
151 Huntington Avenue
Next to Mechanics Building
6 Other Cafeterias in Boston:
1533 Washington
704 Washington
7 School St.
1136 Washington
632 Washington
10 Scollay Sq.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
SERVICE CENTER
BOSTON
Little Building
80 Boylston Street
Open: Weekdays and
Holidays—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Sundays—1 p. m. to 11 p. m.
All Servicemen and Servicewomen
WELCOME

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Douglas M. Brown will deliver a lecture on "The Gila Wilderness" at the Hayden Memorial Hall at 8 p. m.
The last in a winter series of lectures on Latin American subjects will be given in the Winchester Public Library at 8 p. m. Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, President of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, will speak on "Yucatan." The series has been sponsored by the trustees of the library and the Pan American Society.

Wednesday

Mrs. Sayward will deliver a lecture on "English Rooms" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. which is free to the public.
Mrs. Sayward will deliver a lecture on "French Rooms" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. which is free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 5.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy and Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon followed by rain beginning tonight and continuing Wednesday. Somewhat cooler Wednesday, increasing winds tonight becoming fresh to strong late tonight and Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by rain southwest portion and snow mixed with rain northwest portion beginning late tonight. Wednesday rain south portion and rain mixed with snow north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy followed by rain south portion, rain mixed with snow north portion and not so cold tonight. Wednesday cloudy with rain and cooler.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy followed by rain beginning tonight and continuing Wednesday. Not quite so cool in the interior tonight. Somewhat cooler Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:04 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 2:17 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Waban School Swap Shop Thrives

Wide World

Parents' Enterprise Does Prewar Business

Mrs. Douglas Gray of Waban is shown here getting a toy for her daughter, Ruth Ellen, 3, and a hat for her son, Donald, 4, at the Swap Shop, established in the basement of the Angiers School since the war. Scarce but unwanted articles are brought in by parents, and are bought by other parents. It began as a "Children's Exchange," but grew up. It now yields a substantial regular sum to the Parents' Group of the school, and the money will purchase motion picture equipment. Open from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, the shop is staffed by parents of Angier School pupils.

Gas Ration Coupons

By way of streamlining the issuance of gasoline ration coupons, the Regional Office of Price Administration announced today a plan of setting up a number of centers in Massachusetts, from which the coupons will be mailed directly to applicants.

This action is in line with national policy, according to the Office of Price Administration, and will apply principally to metropolitan centers where local War Price and Rationing Boards are overloaded with work. The Boards will continue to receive and check applications as before, forwarding authorization for the coupons to the new issuance centers.

Men Back on Jobs At Colt Arms Plant

HARTFORD, Conn., April 11 (AP)—Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company workers who left their jobs yesterday in what a union official said was an unauthorized walkout, went back to them today, but Patrick J. Ward, Business Agent for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said they did so "with protest."

As small arms production resumed its normal pace, the grievances were aired at a conference between a Union committee and the management.

The walkout occurred when a new wage scale, ordered by the War Labor Board, went into effect. It reduced the pay of piece rate workers, and increased the pay of those receiving an hourly rate.

Rubbish Dumper Pays Fine of $20

Daniel Gerlash of 756 Tremont Street was fined $20 in the Municipal Court today by Judge Jennie Barron, on a charge of dumping dirt in a place not approved by the Health Department. He pleaded guilty.

The rubbish was deposited outside of a place on Tremont Street in the South End on March 29. Mr. Gerlash was one of the first two prosecuted in the drive to clean up the City and did not appear when his case was first called.

Teachers Meet April 15

The 34th annual meeting of the Boston delegates of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation will be held at the Hotel Statler on Saturday, April 15. Commisioner of Education Julius E. Warren and the Rev. Monsignor Richard J. Quinlan, pastor of St. John the Evangelist Church, Winthrop, will be the principal speakers.

Suburban Isolationists Shy at 'One Boston' Idea

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A powerful undercurrent of "suburban isolationism" was reported today to be tugging sharply at the coattails of Boston University's "One-Boston" Contest Committee in its efforts to lay the groundwork for a postwar plan of co-ordinated services throughout the entire metropolitan district.

In announcing that 39 teams comprising some 200 individuals have entered the $5,000 top-prize competition for the best plan to lift the metropolitan area out of the doldrums of traffic congestion, inadequate housing, high taxes and poor planning, the Committee stated that it was also coming face-to-face with a traditional sentiment in outlying communities to shy away from anything that smatters of a tiein with Boston proper.

With only four days left for team and individual talent to enter the University-sponsored competition, the Contest Committee, chairmaned by William Roger Greeley, Boston architect, foresees a postwar struggle of vast import to the metropolitan district, with the proponents of "efficiency and economy" on the one hand lined up against "those who interpret the co-ordination of metropolitan operations as dragging them into the political entity comprising Boston proper."

Amazed at Public Reaction

"I am amazed at the sentiment expressed on all sides in suburban Boston," declared Mr. Greeley. "I am told by citizens that the Boston contest means nothing to their communities, that they are well governed and can take care of themselves. It's the sort of isolationism that England and the United States showed before the war.

"However, the 'One-Boston' contest is merely an invitation to individuals and citizen groups to volunteer ideas on how to bring efficiency and economy in operational facilities to the metropolitan region. It is no more dangerous than an expression of ideas and ideals in interregional co-operation."

The winner, whether team or individual, will get $5,000. Second prize is $2,000, and there are 10 prizes of $100 each for meritorious recommendations. All plans for postwar development must be in the hands of the Contest Committee by June 19, Mr. Greeley explained.

Obviously, the building of a park system stretching into many suburban communities could be planned and constructed by the communities as a whole more cheaply and efficiently than by one or two. That applies to sewerage disposal, water supply, mass housing, and virtually all the facilities that go to make up the over-all functions of a community.

Numbers Increase Cost

Mr. Greeley pointed out that it is equally obvious that it would cost less to maintain a single government for the metropolitan area than to keep dozens of governments going to maintain the affairs of dozens of separate entities. But that's the main rub. Most suburban communities think they are better governed than Boston. They point to their lower tax rates, lower assessments and generally lower costs of government to prove their point.

Yet Bostonians insist that their city is the "meal-ticket" of suburbanites, who make their money in Boston and pay taxes and patronize business in the suburbs.

Be that as it may, the "One-Boston" Contest, according to Mr. Greeley, is merely a method of trying to make the metropolitan area a "humming, throbbing, prosperous community that knows where it is going as well as where it has been." He described it further as an encouragement to intelligent people to set down their ideas for improvements in the region as "a test of democracy."

"This contest can fail only," he concluded, "if there is an undersupply of intelligence and leadership in the community, or if the tug of islationists is more powerful than those who see the wisdom of unity and co-operation."

N. E. Antiques Show Brings Many Patrons

By a Staff Photographer

Visitor Plays a Tune on Old Piano

One of the many persons who wandered among beautiful and unusual objects displayed at New England Antiques Exposition and Sale on opening day yesterday was Mrs. William Bayne of Westwood. Here she paused to admire one of the first pianos built, which is in the exhibit set up by the Caledonian Market of the British War Relief Society. Sevrés candlesticks and a French fan are ornamental pieces placed on the piano. These are only a few of the interesting items on view.

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Draft Boards Urged to Use Common Sense

A clarification of recent Selective Service directives involving the gradations between the three established age groups was made for local boards today by Massachusetts State Director of Selective Service, Col. Ralph W. Smith.

In what he called "a few personal thoughts" rather than a directive, Colonel Smith urged the boards "to accept the challenge to our common sense" in administering draft law and to keep policies on "an even keel."

So far as age group 18-25 inclusive, fathers or non-fathers, is concerned, Colonel Smith said, "the responsibility for deferment will be mine in so far as occupational groups except agricultural and the exceptions made by the National Director are concerned. It is my intention to require very convincing proof of the absolute indispensability of the registrant to the war effort before I sign any exception."

In the 26-29 group, inclusive, fathers or non-fathers, "the responsibility is largely yours," he wrote the local boards and boards of appeal, "subject only to appeal to the President. I believe that here a very rigid interpretation of the regulations and directives should be observed."

"When we arrive at the age group 30-37, inclusive, however," he continued, "I believe that exactly the opposite policy should prevail. So far as nonfathers are concerned, their essentiality to the war effort should be carefully considered; but, for fathers 30 and over who are performing useful functions, interpretations should be extremely liberal.

"To me, it is important," the State Director stated, to keep up our civilian economy and morale and that we should not be so 'hard boiled' on the age group 30 and over as to disrupt our necessary functions, civil or military.

Bonus Bill Postponement Now Believed Inevitable

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Prorogation of the Special Session of the Massachusetts Legislature, without adoption of a State bonus payment or any of the veterans' legislation recommended by the minority members of the Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation, was seen as imminent today by legislative leaders.

While the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety which conducted public hearings on the veterans' legislation met today in executive session State House observers speculated on what action the committee would recommend.

Consensus appeared to be that the Committee would report a resolution favoring the principles of the minority report but referring the matter to the Commission on Postwar Rehabilitation for further consideration at the next regular session in January.

Whether or not the business of the session could be completed today apepared to depend on how early the Military Affairs Committee reports out and how much time may be consumed in debate on the floor of the House and Senate.

Returned the Baby

In a statement to the press, Senator Joseph F. Francis, (R) of Fairhaven, Republican floor leader, and chairman of the Postwar Rehabilitation Commission, who on opening day of the present session forecast the pasage of a bonus bill, said he had restored the "Democrat bonus baby to their own doorstep."

"I said at the beginning of the Special Legislative Session that in my opinion a fair and substantial soldier's bonus bill would be passed," Senator Francis said. "It was evident that for several weeks the Democrats had been planning to have themselves proclaimed as the exclusive political benefactors of the veterans and would try to force through a bonus bill to aid the Democratic cause in the fall election."

The Fairhaven Senator said that during the week in which he was recognized as a proponent of the bonus bill, he had received only one letter about the bonus and that it was from a member of the merchant marine who hoped that members of that service would share in the benefits of any bonus bill that might be adopted.

"I feel that this controversy will serve to aid immeasurably the work of the veterans rehabilitation commission," Senator Francis said.

Hearings Ended

Hearings on the bonus bill and other veterans legislation were completed yesterday before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

Although most of those who appeared before the Committee favored adoption of veterans legislation at the present session the impression gained strength that the entire matter would be shelved until the next regular session in January, 1945.

Among those who opposed action on the veteran bills at this time were Representative Henry L. Shattuck of Boston, prominent Republican member of the House, and Senator Joseph F. Francis of Fairhaven, Republican floor leader in the Senate. Senator Francis, who is chairman of the Postwar Rehabilitation Commission, on the first day of the special session last week had publicly favored action at this time.

Appearing before the Military Affairs Committee yesterday Senator Francis reminded members that the majority report of the Postwar Rehabilitation Commission, of which he was a signer, had not recommended a bonus at this time because it had not had an opportunity to complete its studies.

Hospital Facilities

Regarding the proposal for additional hospital facilities, Senator Francis said the Commission did not want to duplicate facilities and favored delay until the plans of the Federal Government were completed.

Representative Shattuck told the Committee that payment of a State bonus in addition to the Federal mustering out pay would have a very serious inflationary effect which would hurt everyone, including the veterans. He said that it was the obligation of the Federal Government to care for members of the armed forces both while in service and after the service has terminated.

Raymond W. Coburn, acting commissioner of Public Works and Chief Engineer told the Committee he had been sent by the Governor to give some idea of the magnitude of postwar projects which are now being planned and which will cost the Commonwealth large sums of money.

Public Works Plans

The Department of Public Works, he said, is now holding plans calling for construction of highways worth more than $50,000,000, and he added that this is only a fraction of the work that is necessary.

The extensive postwar plans being prepared by six agencies established by the State have been advanced by Republican leaders as one reason why the debt of $150,000,000 which adoption of the bonus bill would bring should not be assumed at this time. The postwar plans call for an extensive program for the rehabilitation and care of war veterans.

The House recessed yesterday afternoon in honor of Representative Enrico Cappucci (D) of East Boston, who was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar.

Wickard Says New England Too Complacent About Food

Charging too much complacency on the part of New Englanders about the food situation, Claude R. Wickard, United States Secretary of Agriculture, addressed the combined meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston, Victory Garden Committee of Boston, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, New England Council, and Associated Industries of Massachusetts at the Hotel Statler this noon. His speech was radiocast over Station WCOP.

"This is most unfortunate," the Secretary said. "It is unfortunate because food production must be planned far in advance, a year or more in many cases. And the amount of food we have on hand now does not indicate—nor does it assure—the amount we will have on hand a year from now.

"Remember what we are eating now was planned for a year ago and to a large extent two years ago. What we will be eating a year from now and two years from now will reflect our present attitude."

Millions of Americans, he said, were today asking themselves, "Should I plant a Victory Garden this year? Is there a real need? Is our food supply so critical that the little dab of truck which I can produce on my little plot will really make any difference?"

To show how the Government viewed the situation, Secretary Wickard said, the 1944 goal is 22,000,000 gardens, 2,000,000 more than last year.

"Thirteen and one half per cent of our total food supply," he asserted, "will go to our armed forces. The next consideration is the demand of our war-working civilians. Then, there is the matter of Lend-Lease needs. In 1944, we are setting aside 11½ per cent of our total food output to Lend-Lease.

"Our military leaders are frank to say that we have yet to face the critical tests of our armed forces. We civilians have, at last, come to the realization that there isn't going to be an easy victory. So it is with food. We can't afford to relax our food efforts in any particular. The severest tests lie ahead."

He said that the feeling held by some that countries freed of the Axis heel could start immediately on full-scale agricultural production was mistaken, quoting an unnamed Army officer, formerly with the Agriculture Department, as saying it took the Russians two years to restore grain production in the Moscow area after the Germans left.

"It is my fervent hope," Mr. Wickard concluded, "that Victory Gardeners will not fall down. The only way the needed production of garden food can be achieved is for more people to join in this worthy project by growing a garden, or for those already planning a garden to grow a bigger one. The opportunity is challenging."

Police Captain Dorsey to Face Charges Before a Trial Board

Continued from Page 1

time a Trial Board sat on a similar case was in 1904 when three Commissioners heard evidence.

In their report the two prominent attorneys found that Captain Dorsey, as division commander of Division 15 covering the Charlestown area during the period of October 4, 1939, to Jan. 13, 1943, "is chargeable with violation" of Rule 54 of the Rules and Regulations of the Boston Police Department, by reason of:—

Neglect of duty.

Neglect of disobedience of orders,

Incapacity,

Inefficiency, or the state of being incapable of effective action or indisposed to it,

General inefficiency and incompetency.

"We recommend," the report concluded, "that charges be preferred against Capt. John A. Dorsey under the applicable provisions of the statutes and Rules and Regulations of the Police Department."

Asked if Captain Dorsey could retire now from the force, Commissioner Sullivan was of the opinion that he could not and must stand trial. The Commissioner said that in order to get approval of the Mayor for the retirement of any officer, the officer must be in good standing.

In the Commissioner's office this morning, Wendell P. Murray, Counsel for Captain Dorsey, declined to make any statement other than that when he received the specific evidence against his client, he would answer them.

Representing Commissioner Sullivan as counsel was Walter Powers. Mr. Powers and Mr. Murray will confer as to what will be an agreeable date for the trial.

In part, the report said:

"You requested us on Jan. 12, 1944, to assist you in the examination and review of evidence that the Attorney General offered to make available for your consideration in connection with five officers of your department who had been indicted and whose cases had been nol-prossed.

"This is a partial report of our conclusions. We decided that the orderly manner of conducting the investigation was to direct our efforts to the different divisions of the Police Department. We investigated first the Charlestown District, or Division 15. That is all this report covers. We shall submit a further report as we have completed our work.

"We are impressed with the laxity, the indifference, and the disregard of the fundamental principles of law enforcement and public welfare of Capt. John A. Dorsey in the following up of requested complaints transmitted to him for the investigation and report concerning gambling operations in Division 15. In these complaints names and the location of such operations at 16 City Square were given, followed invariably by negative reports from Captain Dorsey.

"And yet day after day, gambling operations were going on at that location, which is in the immediate vicinity of and in sight of the police station. Ultimately, through a raid by the State Police on Jan. 12, 1943, preceded by observation of the premises and of the persons resorting thereto, full proof of the complaints was obtained, resulting in conviction and confessions of guilt. . . .

"We have considered," the report continues, "the material evidence and weighed all the circumstances with care. The duties of police officials readily invite unjust criticism; consequently, we have scrutinized the facts with caution such as is due public officials charged with enforcement of law and order. We have assumed a presumption of innocence and faithful performance of official duty. But the force of the evidence is unavoidable."

Cut in Butter Points Rumored

Continued from Page 1

vided the money price of the food is reduced 50 per cent below the ceiling price. No reduction in point value," the ruling continues, "may be made unless the money price is reduced 25 per cent below the ceiling price."

However, retail grocers are generally in agreement that such a plan is "absolutely worthless" as providing any means of moving excess food stocks in danger of spoilage. With the narrow margins of profit already set, no grocer should be expected to take such a loss in order to move stocks, they aver.

Meantime, there's strong evidence of hoarding of red tokens on the part of New Englanders, according to the Regional Office of Price Administration.

Thousands upon thousands of these little one-point discs have been handed out as change on red stamps from Book No. 4, which now have a value of 10 points each. But, for some unknown reason, the tokens fail to return to the grocer on purchases of butter, meats, and fats—indicating considerable hoarding.

The flow of tokens is on a one-way current—outward from the groceries.

Names of 36 New Englanders Appear In War Department's List of Missing

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The names of 36 New Englanders are included in a list of 413 United States soldiers missing in action in the European and Mediterranean areas, the War Department announced today.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

European Area

Connecticut

Brinkman, Staff Sergeant John G.—Mrs. John G. Brinkman, wife, Norwich.
Girard, Staff Sergeant Donald R.—Mrs. Elizabeth M. Girard, mother, Bristol.
Ivain, First Lieut. James A.—Mrs. James Ivain, mother, Torrington.
Johnson, Staff Sergeant Everett N.—William N. Johnson, father, Bristol.
Koscielecki, Sergeant Edward—Mrs. Frances Koscielecki, mother, Milford.
Labaff, Sergeant Albert F., Jr.—Mrs. Dorothy A. Labaff, wife, Somers.
Lawrence, Staff Sergeant Warren C.—Clifford R. Lawrence, father, Hartford.
Luciano, Staff Sergeant Robert E.—Thomas Luciano, father, Bridgeport.
McNamara, Staff Sergeant Paul E.—Mrs. Anamae McNamara, mother, Stratford.

Maine

Jodrie, Staff Sergeant Kenneth F.—Mrs. Ella M. Jodrie, mother, Portland.
Rich, Staff Sergeant Walter C.—Mrs. Loretta F. Rich, mother, Union.

Massachusetts

Dabek, Staff Sergeant Wladyslaw C.—Mrs. Katarzyna Dabek, mother, Fall River.
Garnett, Technical Sergeant Nelson J.—Mrs. Bessie M. Garnett, mother, North Carver.
Graton, Staff Sergeant Roland A.—Mrs. Matilda V. Graton, mother, Lynn.
Gysan, Staff Sergeant James D.—Mrs. Dorothy Gysan, mother, Belmont.
Laino, 1st Lieut. Connie J.—Mrs. Sylvia J. Laino, wife, East Longmeadow.
Lambert, Staff Sergeant Charles H., Jr.—Mrs. Helen G. Lambert, mother, Boston.
Lloyd, 2nd Lieut. Robert V.—Mrs. Emily R. Lloyd, mother, Lynn.
Lombardi, Technical Sergeant Anthony L.—Mrs. Adel Lombardi, mother, Roslindale.
McCauley, Technical Sergeant William F.—Miss Marie F. Murphy, friend, Dorchester.
Merriam, Staff Sergeant Robert W. Merriam, Sr., father, Avon.
Millillo, Staff Sergeant Antonio—Mrs. Elivira Millillo, mother, East Boston.
Oster, 2nd Lieut. Lloyd A.—Mrs. Alma Oster, mother, Wollaston.
Roberts, Staff Sergeant Harold S.—Mrs. Helen D. Roberts, wife, Reading.
Snyder, 2nd Lieut. Waldron L., Jr.—Mrs. Pearl A. Snyder, mother, Boston.
Suprenant, 2nd Lieut. Charles E.—Mrs. Mary I. Suprenant, wife, Somerville.

Rhode Island

Greer, Staff Sergeant Donald—Mrs. Jessie Greer, mother, Conimicut.
McDermott, Technical Sergeant Thomas F.—Michael J., McDermott, father, Providence.

Vermont

Forrest, Technical Sergeant Philip W., Jr.—Mrs. Clara R. Forrest, mother, Middlebury.
Hallock, Staff Sergeant Edward R.—Mrs. Barbara L. Hallock, wife, Burlington.
Hedin, 1st Lieut. Carl A.—Mrs. Euth E. Miller, mother, Westfield.
Robbins, Staff Sergeant Edward J.—Mrs. Dorothy M. Robbins, wife, Burlington.
Sicard, Staff Sergeant Norman L.—Alfred Sicard, father, Barton.

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Branch, Private Richard R.—Mrs. Ethel M. Salter, mother, Waterford.

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10 Scollay Sq.

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All Servicemen and Servicewomen
WELCOME

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Douglas M. Brown will deliver a lecture on "The Gila Wilderness" at the Hayden Memorial Hall at 8 p. m.

The last in a winter series of lectures on Latin American subjects will be given in the Winchester Public Library at 8 p. m. Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, President of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, will speak on "Yucatan." The series has been sponsored by the trustees of the library and the Pan American Society.

Wednesday

Mrs. Sayward will deliver a lecture on "English Rooms" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. which is free to the public.

Mrs. Sayward will deliver a lecture on "French Rooms" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 2 p. m. which is free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5.
Radio Timetable: Page 5.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Cloudy and Rain

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon followed by rain beginning tonight and continuing Wednesday. Somewhat cooler Wednesday, increasing winds tonight becoming fresh to strong late tonight and Wednesday.

Southwestern Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by rain southwest portion and snow mixed with rain northwest portion beginning late tonight. Wednesday rain south portion and rain mixed with snow north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy followed by rain south portion, rain mixed with snow north portion and not so cold tonight. Wednesday cloudy with rain and cooler.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy followed by rain beginning tonight and continuing Wednesday. Not quite so cool in the interior tonight. Somewhat cooler Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:04 p. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Wednesday, 2:17 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.

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Waban School Swap Shop Thrives

Wide World

Parents' Enterprise Does Prewar Business

Mrs. Douglas Gray of Waban is shown here getting a toy for her daughter, Ruth Ellen, 3, and a hat for her son, Donald, 4, at the Swap Shop, established in the basement of the Angiers School since the war. Scarce but unwanted articles are brought in by parents, and are bought by other parents. It began as a "Children's Exchange," but grew up. It now yields a substantial regular sum to the Parents' Group of the school, and the money will purchase motion picture equipment. Open from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, the shop is staffed by parents of Angier School pupils.

Centers Will Issue Gas Ration Coupons

By way of streamlining the issuance of gasoline ration coupons, the Regional Office of Price Administration announced today a plan of setting up a number of centers in Massachusetts, from which the coupons will be mailed directly to applicants.

This action is in line with national policy, according to the Office of Price Administration, and will apply principally to metropolitan centers where local War Price and Rationing Boards are overloaded with work. The Boards will continue to receive and check applications as before, forwarding authorization for the coupons to the new issuance centers.

Men Back on Jobs At Colt Arms Plant

HARTFORD, Conn., April 11 (AP)—Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company workers who left their jobs yesterday in what a union official said was an unauthorized walkout, went back to them today, but Patrick J. Ward, Business Agent for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said they did so "with protest."

As small arms production resumed its normal pace, the grievances were aired at a conference between a Union committee and the management.

The walkout occurred when a new wage scale, ordered by the War Labor Board, went into effect. It reduced the pay of piece rate workers, and increased the pay of those receiving an hourly rate.

Rubbish Dumper Pays Fine of $20

Daniel Gerlash of 756 Tremont Street was fined $20 in the Municipal Court today by Judge Jennie Barron, on a charge of dumping dirt in a place not approved by the Health Department. He pleaded guilty.

The rubbish was deposited outside of a place on Tremont Street in the South End on March 29. Mr. Gerlash was one of the first two prosecuted in the drive to clean up the City and did not appear when his case was first called.

Teachers Meet April 15

The 34th annual meeting of the Boston delegates of the Massachusetts Teachers Federation will be held at the Hotel Statler on Saturday, April 15. Commissioner of Education Julius E. Warren and the Rev. Monsignor Richard J. Quinlan, pastor of St. John the Evangelist Church, Winthrop, will be the principal speakers.

Congress Must Decide Big Issues After Recess

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11 — Congress comes back to town tomorrow after a 10-day Easter recess with the idea of tacking together half a dozen major pieces of legislation and skinning out again in mid-June when the national political conventions begin.

Though their work in the next two months will touch on projects that have a bearing on the welfare of many nations, members of both parties are anxious to clear the slate so they can get down to the business closest to their hearts—political fence-building in a Presidential campaign year.

Present intent of Congress seems to be to tackle the problems at hand and let the future take care of itself. Thus far it has shown little inclination to take up Bernard M. Baruch's far-reaching suggestions for a postwar tax bill and other conversion-cushioning economic measures.

The Senate will probably follow Secretary of State Cordell Hull's advice in appointing a bipartisan group to advise the State Department on diplomacy when asked. Suggestions that the House be given a larger share in foreign affairs have made no headway.

Issues Listed

Major issues that Congress will take up in the next two months include:

Oil: A special Senate committee headed by Sen. Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut will soon start public hearings on the Arabian oil pipe line, looking to the formulation of an American oil policy. Public hearings are scheduled to begin about the end of April.

First public hearings will probably coincide with Anglo-American oil talks scheduled to begin here next week.

Related especially to the United States Government's recent entrance into the mideast oil fields through its proposed construction of a pipe-line outlet for American oil producers, the talks will cover such broad points as: Efficient and systematic development of the world's oil resources, prudent conservation measures, fair distribution of oil to all peoples, and avoidance of national restrictions imposed as artificial aid to the production of synthetic or substitute rubbers.

After preliminary explorations between the Americans and British, Russia, the Netherlands and oil-producing Latin American nations are expected to be called in for consultation.

Lend-Lease: The House will probably take up a bill to extend the Lend-Lease program for another year sometime next week. Practically no opposition is expected.

OPA: The Stabilization Act, on which the Government's anti-inflation machinery is based, must be renewed before June 30. The Senate Banking and Currency Committee will resume hearings on the extension bill tomorrow and the House Banking Committee will start its hearings, with Price Administrator Chester Bowles scheduled to testify. Restrictive amendments are being pushed by House groups opposed to subsidies, rent control, and several other features of the present law, but anti-inflationists, headed by Representative Thomas E. Scanlon (D) of Pennsylvania, are planning to offset their efforts with a mass meeting of consumers and other interested parties on April 19-20.

Manpower: In reply to the War Manpower Commission and Army demands for a new flexible working force that can be directed to key war jobs as the invasion makes changed demands on American production, the House Military Affairs Committee is working on a plan to utilize 4-F's (classed as physically or mentally unfit for military service).

4-F's for Reserve

Manpower and military officials have agreed that 4-F's who do not follow the Government's directing into essential war jobs should be put into an army reserve to be used where necessary. Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson has suggested that Congress legalize this action by an amendment to the Selective Service Act. Other authorities have said that the use of 4-F's could be accomplished without new legislation.

The 4-F's would take the place of men under 26 now being rapidly drawn into the armed forces to fill the need for able-bodied combat fighters.

The Army and Navy still prefer a National Service Act, but Congress has thus far shown little inclination to comply with President Roosevelt's request for such a law.

Soldier Vote: Just before Congress went away President Roosevelt let its states' rights soldier vote law go into effect without his signature but sent a message saying it is "wholly inadequate." He has asked Congress to review the problem on which it spent six months and pass a bill making it feasible for members of the armed forces to vote in November. Thus far, Congress has shown little inclination to change its mind in favor of the Federal ballot that the President would like to see authorized.

Washington Cherry Trees Ignore War

© Harris & Ewing

Annual Show Attracts 280,000 Persons

They used to call them Japanese cherry trees, and then they were said to be Korean in origin; now they are just cherry trees, and they bloom just as profusely as ever each spring—and this is the time. All along the Potomac throngs strolled last Sunday with the usual "oh-ing" and "ah-ing." It's a pity the gorgeous blossoms have no fragrance. They're a sight for the spring to Washingtonians just as a whiff of mayflowers is the breath of spring to New Englanders. It's a great show.

FCC Head Introduces First Televised Movie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—The first television premiere of a motion picture was held last evening in three of the National Broadcasting company's studios in Radio City before half a hozen groups of invited guests. Each group sat before a television receiver and saw and heard James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, introduce the film, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's two-real special, "Patrolling the Ether." At the same time as the New York telecast, Mr. Fly's talk and the film were radiocast from Philadelphia and Schenectady for listening spectators in those areas.

Television experts present said afterward that the occasion must be regarded as full of promise from any viewpoint. The presentation of Mr. Fly was especially commended because of the agreeable qualities of light and shade that were attained in illuminating him as he sat at a desk and read his address. About half way through his talk the televising apparatus was moved nearer him, and there was the added interest of easier observation of his changes of expression. One could imagine future uses of such a presentation, as in televising interviews with people of note, to consider only one "spot-news" possibility.

Mr. Fly spoke of the occasion as a preview of a time when such telecasts might span the continent in multiplications of the three-station hookup in the present demonstration. In speaking of the film he remarked on the understanding that had been reached by the United States and countries of South America, whereby the Western Hemisphere is now blanketed with listening posts intent on detecting and bringing about the closure of short wave stations wherever attempts are made to use them for spy purposes.

Additional watchers of the air waves are on duty 24 hours a day in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico to give further protection to shipping movements. These outlying stations are often instrumental in guiding rescue to airplane crews stranded in the north country, and to survivors in lifeboats far out to sea. He commended the film as being technically accurate in its essentials.

"Patrolling the Ether," for purposes of general appreciation, is built around the adventure of a young amateur wireless operator, Phil Curtis, who, having been required to stop sending his gossipy messages to other "hams" in far countries, eagerly undertakes to be a listening post in co-operation with the Radio Intelligence Division of the FCC.

Phil helps to find a secret radio station in the city where he lives, carrying out the orders from the R. I. D. monitoring station in his district. He and an R. I. D. inspector explore the suspected area with their special receiver, which indicates by its intensifying clicks when they are getting nearer to their quarry. How they succeed, and prevent information from getting to the Nazi submarines waiting for a convoy, provides the details of a mystery story, one of Metro's "Crime Does Not Pay" series. As televised, the picture had, considering its small scale of eight by ten inches, the entertainment quality of a full-scale motion picture to a surprising degree, particularly in the closeups.

Oil Agenda Covers Fair Distribution

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11 — Anglo-American oil talks are scheduled to begin next week, a State Department official said today as the Department released the names of the American specialists who will conduct the preliminary exploratory discussions with the British. The British Government named its technical group a week ago.

London and Washington have agreed, it was learned, that the following points will appear on the agenda:

1. Efficient and systematic development of the world's oil resources.
2. Prudent conservation measures.
3. Fair distribution of oil to all peoples.
4. Avoidance of national restrictions imposed as artificial aids to the production of synthetic or substitute rubbers.

There are certain to be other topics to be discussed. But as this is more of an exploratory meeting, issues of great political moment, such as the Arabian pipe line, will not be among the matters that this particular group of experts will decide.

At the time the State Department announced the forthcoming petroleum conference with Britain it disclosed that similar discussions would be held with other governments, particularly with the Russians, the Dutch and with Latin-American countries which have oil-producing regions.

The American specialists who will conduct next week's discussions include: Charles Rayner, petroleum adviser to the State Department, who will be chairman of the group; Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War, who will serve as Vice-Chairman; Paul Alling, Deputy Director, Office of Eastern and African Affairs, in the State Department; George Walden, Special Assistant to the Deputy Petroleum Administrator for War; C. S. Snodgrass, Director of the Foreign Refining Division of the Petroleum Administration for War; Brig. Gen. Howard Peckham for the War Department; and Commodore A. F. Carter for the Navy Department.

These discussions which will be on a technical level are expected to lead to further conversations that would involve such top men as Secretaries Cordell Hull and Harold L. Ickes, Undersecretaries Robert P. Patterson and James V. Forrestal, Mr. Rayner, and Charles E. Wilson of the War Production Board.

Hull Named to Head U. S. Oil Delegation

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 11

Following preliminary exchange of views by United States and British oil specialists here next week, Secretary of State Cordell Hull is to head an American delegation wihch will go into oil-policy questions with the British.

Naming of the eight members of the American technical group today followed announcement of the British conferees in London last week.

India Now Geared For Vast Offensive

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—India has been prepared and is now geared up as a "vast offensive base from which will be unleashed that overwhelming naval, aerial, and land might which will crush Japan," Rajaram Ranji Bhole of Bombay Legislative Assembly said April 8.

The Indian representative, who is in this country as part of the Indian delegation to the International Labor Organizations' Conference in Philadelphia April 20, spoke on "India's present and future part in the war against Japan in a Columbia Broadcasting System radiocast.

"Over five million industrial workers, men and women, in India are engaged in factories entirely devoted to the war effort."

Defense Counsel Challenges Wright Engine Inspections

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 11 (AP)—A court-martial heard today that 13 of 100 airplane engines returned by the AAF to the Wright Aeronautical Corporation plant in nearby Lockland for reinspection last September might have failed in flight because of defects.

After sharp questioning by defense counsel as to the reliability of tests which showed the engines defective, the prosecution rested and the court granted the defense a continuance until Thursday morning to expedite proceedings.

The figures were given by Melvin Hiller, an AAF supervising inspector at Lockland on his third appearance at the eight-day-old trial of three AAF officers charged with neglect and conspiracy in the inspection of engines produced by Wright.

Last week, Mr. Hiller testified, the engines—the last of which was produced April 9, 1943, just after a Truman committee hearing here—were rechecked at the request of Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson. Mr. Hiller said today that in addition to the 13 engines which might have failed, 35 were in good condition and 57 of the 100 showed poor inspection.

John C. Taylor, civilian counsel for Maj. William Bruckmann, one of the accused officers, questioned Mr. Hiller on whether certain tests applied during reinspection were considered reliable in modern practice and whether they were necessary to proper production. Mr. Hiller replied that in his opinion, they should have been used in the production-line, but that he did not know whether the tests generally were accepted by engineers as reliable.

Lieut. Col. Miles H. Knowles of the office of the Undersecretary of War, earlier testified that Lieut. Col. Frank C. Greulich, another accused officer, had told him in a hotel lobby that he had no report on inspection complaints by Millard T. Clark, supervising inspector of the Material Command's Central Procurement Division at Detroit.

Lieutenant Clark testified last week that he had given it to Colonel Greulich at the latter's request.

Maj. Walter A. Ryan, former AAF district inspector is the third officer on trial.

Plows Gouge Way Through Avalanche To Party Marooned on Mountainside

BERTHOUD PASS, Colo., April 11 (AP)—Marooned high in the Rockies by a road-swamping avalance and heavy snows, 32 persons, including three babies, waited today for their rescue and word concerning an injured WAVES officer who was taken down the mountainside in an Army snow buggy.

While huge snowplows chewed their way up the east and west slopes of this 11,314-foot pass, soldiers applied their Arctic training yesterday in carrying supplies to the summit. Corps. Dick Holmes, Frank Pichini, and E. Lopez, ski troopers stationed at near-by Echo Lake, snowshoed in with supplies. The snowmobile brought 15 cots, food, and blankets.

The marooned party took shelter in the Summit Lodge Sunday night after a rumbling snowslide swept three automobiles off the road and stalled others. One young woman, buried inside her car by eight feet of snow, dug her way upward to safety by jabbing with a screwdriver.

The WAVES officer, Lieut. Helen Barr Durfee of Los Angeles, was strapped to a toboggan, which then was placed in the rear of the Army snow vehicle. The snowmobile traveled six miles down the mountain to an ambulance waiting to carry the officer to a Denver hospital.

Lieut. Durfee had been traveling with her fellow recruiter, Lieut. Catherine Cockburn, Bethesda, Md., of the SPARS. Lieut. Cockburn was also injured.

Throughout yesterday the marooned party kept morale at high level while they munched hamburgers and cheese sandwiches set out by Martin Lund, the innkeeper.

Most spectacular adventure was that of Edith Foster of Craig, Colo., a schoolteacher. She was driving alone, she said, when "all of a sudden I saw a whole bank of snow come down the mountainside." It engulfed her car, which didn't overturn. She was trapped.

She shut off the motor, rolled down a window and, with a screwdriver, began to dig, moving the displased snow to the car's interior. She dug until her head popped up through the snow.

Ohio AAA Agent Unheeds Threats

GREENVILLE, Ohio, April 10 (AP)—A group of farmers antagonistic to policies of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have abandoned their attempt to force resignation of the Darke County AAA Chairman.

Chairman Ora R. Fellers, who had been advised to quit by noon Saturday "or else," was in his office as the deadline passed. A policeman stood guard there and 30 auxiliary policemen were ready for duty.

James Mannix, President of the Wheat Quota Protest Association of Darke County, said he had decided against carrying out a previously announced intention to call on Fellers if the chairman reported for work.

The SHAMPOO That Gives Your Hair NEW LOVELINESS

We don't mean to be overconfident, but we sincerely believe there's a world of new loveliness that comes out in hair shampooed with Laco. Please, please give Laco Genuine Castile Shampoo just one trial and see for yourself. It is not as expensive as you think—only a few cents a shampoo; and each Laco shampoo a revelation to you. Its gentle, deep-cleansing mountain of bubbly lather rinses away in a flash. And your mirror and your friends tell you the rest!

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AFFILIATE OF POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL CORPORATION

When he steps out of this line...

Your bonds mean weapons today...jobs tomorrow

Today he's facing the biggest job any young man ever tackled. The rest of us must back him up with everything we've got.

That not only means buying bonds to pay for the things he's fighting *with*—the guns, planes, ships and tanks that industry is turning out night and day. It also means buying bonds to protect the things he's fighting *for:*

1. *Peace of Mind while he's away:* Your war bond investment fights inflation by keeping extra money out of circulation and thereby helps to keep prices down...
2. *A job when he gets back:* Your war bond investment builds purchasing power—your purchasing power—for the products that industry must have a market for after the war if it is to provide peacetime jobs for both veterans and war workers...

Yes, your war bonds are an investment—in *his* present and future as well as *yours.* If *you* buy enough of them, he can't lose and neither can you...

...will there be a place in this one?

Nickel, too, means weapons today...jobs tomorrow

Today, Nickel is helping industry provide planes that can take it, tanks that are tough, ships that cover the Seven Seas. It is putting extra fight into the alloys that are the heart of these and other weapons.

One day Nickel will be turned again to its peacetime purpose; it will join hands with steel and other metals to improve the products that serve men and provide jobs.

Nickel will be better prepared than ever to help industry produce the homes, the cars, tractors, washing machines and other metal-containing products needed to rebuild and replenish a war-torn world—just as Nickel's technical staff is prepared to help manufacturers now with their metal problems.

The International NICKEL *Company, Inc.*
New York, N. Y.

World's largest miners, smelters and refiners of Nickel and Platinum metals... producers of MONEL *and other high Nickel alloys.*

Scout Council Welcomes New Day Camp Chairman

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's Girl Scout Council considers itself fortunate to have secured Mrs. Otto T. Gilmore as Day Camp Chairman, for Mrs. Gilmore has successfully run a day camp of her own in Bristol, R. I., for 11 years. She knows all the ins and outs of camp administration and also understands what camping can do for boys and girls. As chairman of Day Camping she will act in an advisory capacity.

Her own three children have benefited tremendously from their camp experience, she declares. Donald, the oldest, is now a naval aviation cadet in training at Peru, Indiana, while Jean is a junior at Smith College, majoring in French and living at French House. Thirteen-year-old Kenneth lives at home with his parents on Beacon Hill, and attends Shady Hill School in Cambridge. He is currently looking forward to July—and camp.

If it hadn't been for Donald and Jean and Kenneth, Mrs. Gilmore probably would never have become an experienced camp director. In fact, she had no idea that first summer when she and her husband arranged for 15 children to come out to their farm each day from Providence that she would soon have a full-time camp with overnight as well as day-camp units.

Her husband was then doing personnel work at Brown University and had his summers free to help supervise the youngsters. After he took up community organization work in Providence, however, and since he became Associate Director of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, the direction fell largely upon her shoulders.

Mrs. Gilmore believes Girl Scout day-camp enrollment can be pulled way up this year, the need being greater than ever with so many mothers working. From July 3 to Aug. 24, busses will take the campers out to Sharon where the Massachusetts Audubon Society's Moosehill Bird Sanctuary offers delightful camping grounds. The new Day Camp Chairman regrets that transportation restrictions limit the enrollment this season to Scouts under 12 years of age.

Every camp program, in her opinion, should include some period each day when the whole camp does something together, and the choice of activity should come from the campers. At Juniper Trail, the Gilmore camp, such activity often takes the form of singing, with Mrs. Gilmore as leader. She used to teach singing at the Community School of Music in Providence and has studied piano all her life.

As important as anything at camp, says Mrs. Gilmore, is the experience the older youngsters get in helping the younger campers. That is one reason she is so sorry the 13-and 14-year-olds cannot be taken to Sharon this summer. At her own camp, Donald and Jean from the time they were 14 were as much help as any junior counselors she could get, and Kenneth already loves helping with the swimming. He will work by the hour with beginners, according to his mother.

These are full days for Mrs. Gilmore. Besides getting out the publicity and tending to all the other details for her own camp, she is doing volunteer hospital work, not to mention running her attractive home at 45 Chestnut Street. But she seems to take it all in the easy stride of her native Texas. Despite her western heritage, she likes New England antiques, one of her prized possessions being a rope-legged dining-room table. Collecting Quimper china is a favorite hobby and the house is gay with numerous pieces of it.

Wednesday Programs

Boston University Women Graduates' Club—"The Americas, Our Heritage," will be the subject of an illustrated lecture by Dr. Charles H. Tozier, at 685 Commonwealth Ave., 8 p. m. Proceeds from this annual benefit will be used to purchase scientific equipment for the University. Mrs. A. Louise Haines and Mrs. Marion Wheeler Parsons are co-chairmen.

Hyde Park Current Events Club—Miss Alfreda M. Mosher of the International Institute in Boston will speak on "Crosses and Crossroads," at Christ Church, at 2 p. m.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club—"The Beauty of Other Lands" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. Mary P. Payzant, Corinthian Hall, 2 p. m.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs—Last "Information Morning" sponsored by the Division of Preservation of Antiques, Y. W. C. A., 10:30 a. m. Mrs. Austin H. Fitts will show slides of Heppelwhite and Sheraton furniture; Mrs. Alfred W. Curtis will exhibit and discuss "Children's Books of Olden Times."

Wellesley Hills Woman's Club—Annual meeting, Maugus Club, 2 p. m. Marjorie Shepherd will give readings.

D. A. R.—The Johanna Aspinwall Chapter will meet at the home of Mrs. Gerar L. Parker, 78 Lancaster Terrace, Brookline, 2 p. m. Mrs. Edwin W. Savage, State Chairman, will speak on "Girl Homemakers"; Miss Clara Endicott sears, on "The Shakers," Mrs. Frank E. Roberts, Regent, will preside. The Old Colony Chapter will meet at the home of Mrs. Norman F. Morse. Mrs. Morrell Allen will be the speaker.

New Camping Adviser

By a Staff Photographer

Mrs. Otto T. Gilmore

Recently named Day Camp Chairman for the Boston Girl Scout Council, with her youngest son, Kenneth, and Peekaboo, their devoted Skye terrier.

Highway Plans Hit Ability Of Public to Pay

A warning that highway construction appropriations, as now contemplated in Washington in the form of Federal-aid to the States, might easily exceed the ability of highway users to pay the bill at the current rate of taxation on motor vehicles and gasoline was sounded this noon by Chester H. Gray, Director of the National Highway Users Conference, at a meeting of businessmen at the Parker House.

Mr. Gray gave an analysis of the several bills pending in Congress with special reference to the McKellar-Robinson bill to distribute $1,000,00,000 a year for three years among the States for highway building. This would bring $18,000,000 a year to Massachusetts, he said, to be matched with $6,000,000 of state money, or a total of $24,000,000 a year for new roads.

An Interested Audience

The meeting was attended by members of the Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, the New England Council, Boston Retail Trade Board, the Massachusetts State Grange, and various automobile clubs.

There is a definite trend in Washington, Mr. Gray stated, to give a greater proportion of Federal-aid funds to the most populous States than in the past. That will be to Massachusetts' advantage, he said. City streets would receive a larger proportion of funds than usual, and the Federal Government will assist, he added, in obtaining new rights of way for new highways.

Burden Is on States

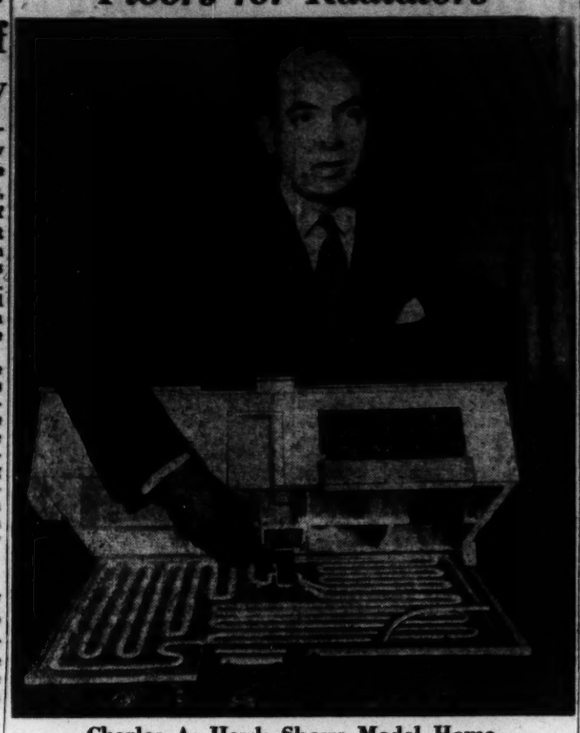
Mr. Gray declared that while undoubtedly there will be an expanded Federal-aid program for highway construction after the war:

"This should not mean that the States themselves should continually look to the Federal Government as a Santa Claus to finance highway construction.

"Eighty-five per cent of all trips made in motor vehicles are less than 20 miles in length. The job of constructing and maintaining highways, therefore, must continue to be financed by the States themselves. The States cannot ask for more Federal funds in one breath and in the next breath condemn bureaucratic control from Washington.

"With additional Federal funds for any purpose, always comes additional Federal control. Furthermore, the ultimate bill must be paid for by the same taxpayers whether the funds come from the Federal Government or the State government."

Floors for Radiators



Charles A. Hawk Shows Model Home

What's a home without radiators? It's a home with more usable space, as Mr. Hawks, of the A. M. Byers Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa., explained at a convention of the Massachusetts State Association of Master Plumbers in Boston today. It's a uniformly heated home, in which all corners, floors and ceiling space are as warm as the center of the rooms, he added. Panel heating, he said, is going to boom in postwar homes, because it should save 30 to 40 per cent of the average heating bills. Pipes are set in the concrete floors and transfer their heat to the floors, which radiate warmth into the rooms. This does away with the engineering bugaboo of "cold feet, hot head." The new heating system was also explained by the speaker as doing away with drafts and dust caused by dirty radiators. There are 600 of these installations in the country, many in industrial plants.

OPA Attacks Lythgoe Talk As Misleading

Regional Office of Price Administration officials today branded as misleading a statement by Herman C. Lythgoe, Food and Drug Director of the Massachusetts Department of Health, that insufficient consumer meat rationing points was responsible for quantities of decomposed meat seized by the State during 1943.

Mr. Lythgoe yesterday told the annual conference of the Association of Food and Drug Officials, meeting in St. Louis, that because "consumers are not receiving a sufficient number of points to buy all the meat being allocated to meat dealers, abnormal amounts of bad meat had been seized in Massachusetts." He said that 30,863 pounds of decomposed meat had been seized during 1943 in this State.

"This amount of meat, if distributed among Massachusetts people, would not have given each enough to weigh on ordinary scales," OPA officials said. "As a matter of simple arithmetic, 30,863 pounds would give each ration-book holder in the State .007 of a pound," they said.

Under the meat rationing regulations, meat retailers are allowed to sell meat in danger of spoiling at lower point values, providing prices are proportionately reduced.

Reports of such steps to avoid waste of meat are made to local War Price and Rationing Boards. Since the beginning of meat rationing a year ago, the principal Boston Board has had only five requests for such sales; the Brighton Board reports only three requests; Somerville 8; Cambridge, 3; and Springfield, 8.

Meat dealers suffered some losses of meat through spoilage last year when they were stocked with unwanted types, Regional OPA officials said, but most of this spoilage went to renderers, and was not offered for public consumption.

The shortage brought on "black market" operations in which unscrupulous dealers handled meat in many cases unfit to eat. OPA repeatedly warned the public at that time to beware of bad meat in the "black markets," and with its limited manpower worked to stamp out this menace to help in the war effort.

Wriston and Meiklejohn Tilt At Brown Debate on Freedom

In the best tradition of free controversy, two distinguished educators last night debated before the Brown Club of Boston their variant interpretations of freedom. They were Dr. Henry M. Wriston, President of Brown University, author of "The Challenge to Liberty" and able exponent of what might be called conservative liberalism, and Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former Dean of Brown, former President of Amherst, and vigorous liberal controversialist for many years.

Juxtaposition of these two brilliant thinkers resulted in a debate rare in its vigor, clarity, and good humor. Dr. Meiklejohn spoke first, and his address might have been called "The Challenge to Wriston," because it vigorously took issue with some of the theses in Dr. Wriston's book.

To Dr. Meiklejohn the great protector of man's external freedom is government. He eloquently urged his listeners, "Do not ridicule your government, do not make jokes about your government, do not deride your government, do not hate your government. If you do, you are not worthy of the name of citizen."

Inner and External Freedom

Dr. Meiklejohn described the growth of industrial power, especially international cartels, taking as his illustration the Carboloy monopoly, which he said had worked to limit the adequate retooling of American industry prior to Pearl Harbor.

Dr. Meiklejohn did not hesitate to propound this provocative thesis, two seats away from Henry B. Sharpe, head of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co. of Providence, leading machine tools manufacturers, who is Chancellor of Brown University.

Freedom, said Dr. Meiklejohn, is best defined as self-government. He described two types of freedom: inner and external, or freedom of thought, and freedom of action. The individual, he said, attains both inner and external freedom through self-government.

The Basic Question

Dr. Wriston replied with an attack on the mechanistic concept of freedom. He denied that frontier Americans were independent and that the Federal Constitution was written to protect mere frontier self-sufficiency, but said that it constituted a synthesis between independence and interdependence as valuable today as ever. "Dr. Meiklejohn," he said, "has given us bad history and I can prove it from the life experiences of my own mother, a pioneer in Colorado and Wyoming.

"The basic question," said Dr. Wriston, "is that of the Palmist, 'What is man that thou art mindful of him?' and no answer prescribing government or materialistic satisfaction is adequate. The real answer," said Dr. Wriston, "is 'Man is the son of God.'"

An overflow gathering of Brown alumni followed the debate with eager attention, applauding the brilliant dialectical shafts impartially, and in particular appreciating Dr. Meiklejohn's references to Brown's own traditions of academic freedom which were so clearly exemplified by the debate itself.

George S. Burgess was toastmaster in the absence of Ernest E. Nelson, President of the Club. Harold A. Grout of Wellesley was elected next President; Hugh Robertson of Canton, Ernest J. Woelfel of Salem, and Arthur J. Crosbie of Wellesley, Vice-Presidents; and Edward T. Brackett, Newton, Secretary-Treasurer. E. D. C.

Editors From Latin America Make Tallyho Tour of Boston

A tour of historic Boston by the now familiar tallyho was this morning's program of the visiting editors from Latin America. One of the group, Luis Leon of Lima, Peru, has gone to New York. After a press conference at the Hotel Statler this afternoon the remaining five will visit the editorial rooms of The Christian Science Monitor, whose guests they will be at a dinner this evening, at the Harvard Club.

They couldn't get opera tickets either. They would very much like to see tomorrow night's performance at the Opera House, but like a host of disappointed Bostonians they were turned away from the box office.

Pan American Day comes on Friday, and the city is planning a number of colorful celebrations, due largely to the efforts of the Pan American Society of Massachusetts, which is carrying on a most thorough program for inter-American co-operation. A meeting that morning, at the Society's headquarters, will bring together for discussion representatives from various New England States.

Open Forum

At three o'clock on Friday afternoon the Society, together with the New England Export Club, will hold an open forum in the restaurant at William Filene's Sons Company. Business men with Latin-American export, import and other interests, will have an opportunity to submit their problems to a board of experts.

Prof. J. Anton de Haas of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, who is also a member of the Society's executive committee, will conduct a discussion among members of a panel of well known authorities. They include Frank Waring, Secretary General of the Inter-American Development Commission; Hollis Thompson, President of American Airlines of Mexico; René d'Harnoncourt, Director of Manual Arts Development at the Museum of Modern Art, New York; Donald Moor, President of the New England Export Club; Adolpho Dorfman, noted Argentine economist now in this country under the auspices of the Guggenheim Foundation; and Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Administrator of OPA.

Discussion will center on mechanics of doing business in Latin American countries, financing, transportation, native crafts and other related topics. Groups are being formed among such Boston trades as hides and leather, shoes, textiles, engineering, chemical and transportation.

Attend Dinner

On Friday evening members of the Pan American Society and the New England Export Club will attend a dinner at Filene's. Among the speakers will be Miguel Aleman, Secretary of the Interior of Mexico, Frank Waring, Hollis Thompson and Prof. J. Anton de Haas.

Latin-American music will be furnished by an orchestra of eight natives who are now students at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. From 7:30 to 8:30 the program will be broadcast over Station WNAC.

A preview of Mexican material to be shown at Filene's, in an exhibition starting next Monday, will be given at the dinner. Waitresses will be in costume. The menu cards will be appropriately decorated. Models will display some of the beautiful costumes of the Latin-American countries.

The Pan American Society, of which Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck is President, is now extending its educational services to remote towns throughout New England. Last month its officials showed films of life among educated Latin-American people to about 23,000 individuals, and expects to show them to 50,000 during April. Classes in Spanish and Portuguese as well as Basic English are given to members free or for a nominal charge. Its office at 205 Commonwealth Avenue is a rich source of information on all Inter-American subjects.

U. S. Attorney Brandon Looks Over Anti-Semitic Leaflets

Federal consideration was being given today by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon to the widely distributed anti-Semitic leaflets distributed in Greater Boston to determine if violation of any Federal statute is involved.

Officials of the Anti-Defamation League are expected to co-operate in supplying further information about the source of the leaflets to Mr. Brandon in the course of the investigation, it was indicated.

Photostatic copies of two of the leaflets that have been sent around by mail, postmarked at Boston, were handed to Mr. Brandon yesterday. They were descriptive of Chelsea and of Dorchester-Roxbury. Each is being given minute study.

"In this field the jurisdiction of the Federal Government is extremely limited and until I am in possession of additional information I cannot determine if there is any violation of Federal statutes," said Mr. Brandon.

Meanwhile, at the State House, Senator Maurice M. Goldman (D) of Boston, was preparing to file two bills to afford further protection to minority groups which have been subjected to discrimination in one form or another. One of the measures contemplated by Mr. Goldman would establish a commission on fair employment practices within the Department of Labor and Industries, and prohibiting discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, religion or national origin.

The scope of the Commission, Mr. Goldman said, would be sufficiently broad to permit it to deal with such situations as the current circulation of anti-Semitic literature in Greater Boston. As outlined by Senator Goldman, the Commission would be empowered to subpoena witnesses and to secure evidence which would lead to prosecution of persons responsible for such activity.

The other measure would authorize the Attorney General's office to take criminal action against persons conspiring to violate the so-called "race-libel" law adopted at the last regular session.

Plea of Nolo In Draft Cases Hit By U. S. Attorney

Pleas of nolo in the cases of conscientious objectors when they appear in the United States District Court at Boston, were objected to by United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon today, before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.

It is only within the last week that such pleas have been made and accepted in Federal Court here, and when several defendants, charged with failure to report for induction, or failure to report for work of national importance, came before the Court today, Mr. Brandon requested that pleas of guilty or not guilty be required from each such defendant.

Judge Wyzanski stated that he would exercise his privilege of accepting pleas of nolo if in his judgment the case merited such consideration.

Those arraigned today on Selective Service Act violations were Ernest L. Beaucheisne, of Manchester, N. H., who registered with a local board in Springfield, Mass.; Edmund C. Binns, of Hopkinton; Edward Sirski, of Haverhill, and Ivan Henry Small, of South Harwich. All four pleaded not guilty.

Vermont's New Pension Plan Went Into Effect This Week

Vermont Letter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 11—For the first time in its more than 150 years as a State, Vermont employees may retire at the age of 65 with pay.

The new retirement plan went into effect this week when Gov. William H. Wills called into conference more than 40 State officials and executive heads of departments to explain the plan which was authorized by the last session of the General Assembly. "I want you all to have faith in this plan," the Governor told his department heads, "because it is going to be of great advantage to every State employee."

The Governor admitted there may be weak spots in the plan as inaugurated, but said that such changes as necessary may be made by the Emergency Board through the General Assembly.

Under the plan all State employees are eligible who have worked for the State for not less than 1,500 hours or 40 calendar weeks in a year, and have completed not less than three consecutive years of service, except those eligible to join the Teachers' Retirement System or the motor vehicle inspectors' fund.

All new employees are required to become members of the retirement plan after three years of service. Old State employees will receive credit for all years less than three.

The allowance received upon retirement will depend upon the length of creditable service by the member. The member will receive upon retirement an annuity provided by his contribution during his years of service, plus a pension provided by the State.

A disability retirement allowance will be payable to any employee who has rendered 15 years of creditable service and who becomes totally and permanently incapacitated, mentally or physically, for the further performance of duty.

Service men and women are provided for under the plan, which states that any man or woman formerly in the State's employ who returns to his job within six months of his discharge from the armed forces will be given credit for all of the time he previously worked for the State prior to induction.

Projector Sent

A moving picture projector, complete with sound equipment, is on its way to Maj. Gen Leonard F. Wing in New Guinea, for the men of the 172nd Infantry, composed largely of former members of the Vermont National Guard. Mrs. William H. Wills, wife of the Governor, who led a drive for funds to aid Vermont soldiers, survivors of the transport Coolidge, sunk in the South Pacific, said the projector was purchased by money over-subscribed for the original purpose.

Vacationist Gain

Vacationists in Vermont spent an average of $98.08 in 1943 as compared to $90 in 1942, according to a report made public this week by the State Department of Publicity.

The length of the average visit, however, dropped from 19 days in 1942 to 15.41 days in 1943, according to the questionnaires filled out for the department by State hotel and resort owners. The size of the average party was about the same, reports showed, 2.54 persons in 1943 and 2.61 persons in 1942.

The per capita gain has shown a steady increase since 1934 when the average per capita expenditure was $39.63.

The department accounted for the progressive gains in per capita expenditures in 1942 and 1943, as being due to persons being forced to spend their vacation at one resort in the State, due to lack of gasoline for travel.

Mica-Splitting

A mica-splitting plant, a "100 per cent war industry," with a working force of approximately 100 women will be opened soon in Barre by the New Hampshire Mica and Mining Co.

The potential woman labor supply in the City of Barre was given as reason for the company's choice of that city as the site for its new plant.

"Strategic" mica, used in war industries, is under government control. The government buys its mica unsized and unclassed from the mining companies and after being split and classified is allocated through the War Production Board to firms manufacturing electrical equipment, radio transmitters and radar.

Kiwanis Club to Hear Talk on Submarine War

Submarine warfare will be the subject of a talk to be delivered before the Kiwanis Club Thursday by Lieut. H. A. Thompson, Executive Officer of the U. S. S. Ecabbardfish.

Lieutenant Thompson will speak at the regular noon meeting at the Hotel Touraine.

Many N. E. Mills Little Affected By Order of WMC

The 48-hour-week ordered for the cotton textile industry by the War Manpower Commission will have but slight effect on many New England mills, it was indicated today by inquiry in the trade here. The ruling is effective May 14.

The manager of one mill, which is running three shifts from 10 a. m. Sunday to 10 p. m. Saturday, though that most mills in the north were already operating 48 hours or as close as they could get to it under the restrictions placed on the employment of women by State and Federal laws.

A spokesman for one of the major companies reported that the 48-hour provision would not mean much of anything to its mills. It might have a small effect in Maine. Its Massachusetts mills were at 45 and 46 hours, because of the labor laws governing women.

"Our principal problem is not hours but help," he commented. "We have lost 30 per cent of our workers in Maine, counting from our peak, to the shipyards and war plants."

Similarly the first textile executive said his mill urgently needed unskilled workers and would employ all the women it could get.

5,000 Boys-Girls Of Boston Schools To Display Fitness

Boys and girls of elementary, intermediate, and high school grades, numbering more than 5,000, will participate in the physical fitness demonstration scheduled for the Boston Garden of Wednesday evening, April 12.

The students will participate in 20 events arranged by teachers and supervisors under the direction of Nathaniel J. Young and Associate Director Joseph V. McKenney of the Department of Physical Education.

Activities, ranging from dancing and rhythmic exercises of the early grades to the diversified and rigorous drills of the senior high schools, will be demonstrated in the program. The program will open with an exhibition of military drill in which 350 boys will participate. Games, dancing, and posture exercises, which are included in the program of physical education through grade six, will then be displayed by groups of boys and girls from eight elementary schools.

Labor Officials Deny Conspiracy

Three Fitchburg labor union officials pleaded not guilty to charges of conspiracy in connection with extortion of money from laborers employed in a construction project at Fort Devens, in the United States District Court at Boston today. They were held in bail of $1,000 each.

Access to the books and records of Local 39, Hod Carriers and Common Laborers Union, which have been held by the Government since court action was instigated, based on the so-called "kick-back" statute, was authorized to the counsel for the defendant by Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.

The three men, all of whom pleaded not guilty, were Joseph L. Carbone, President and Business Agent of Local 39; John Stropparo, Treasurer, and Wantee Huntaniemi, Financial Secretary.

Boston Evening Schools Closing

Diplomas will be awarded to 125 graduates of Boston evening commercial high schools at appropriate exercises tonight, it was announced today by Joseph F. Gould, Director of the Boston School Committee.

In addition 100 diplomas will be awarded to graduates of evening elementary schools and approximately 3,000 certificates of proficiency in study will be given to faithful evening school undergraduate students.

All of the evening schools, with the exception of the Central Evening High School, will close tonight. The Central Evening High School will continue its course until Thursday, May 25.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, etc.—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, K8, L8, and M8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps N8, P8, and Q8 will become valid April 23; good indefinitely.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps L8, M8, N8, P8, and Q8, will become valid May 1; good indefinitely.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. A new stamp will become valid for one pair of shoes on May 1.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

N. E. Casualties List Eight N. E. Men

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Navy Department today announced 82 Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties, including eight New Englanders.

The New Englanders:

Connecticut

Gleason, Lawrence Melchor, Motor Machinist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Wife, Mrs. Dorothy Ada Gleason, Meriden.

Lewis, Frank Jr., Seaman, First Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Florence Mae Hall, Groton.

Maine

Cowan, Bernard L., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Maude L. Cowan, Houlton.

Massachusetts

Beer, Herbert L., Jr., Private, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert L. Beer, Spencer.

Brun, Roland Joseph, Torpedoman's Mate, Third Class, U. S. Navy. Killed. Mother, Mrs. Anna Brun, New Bedford.

Roake, John F., Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Wounded. Mother, Mrs. Mary Roake, South Boston.

Shumaker, Robert, Second Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Mother, Mr. Dorothy F. Shumaker, Newton Center.

Thrasher, Robert, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps. Killed. Wife, Mrs. Robert Thrasher, Beechwood.

War Editor to Speak

Problems of the forthcoming Allied invasion of the European continent, in the military sphere, are to be discussed tonight by Homer H. Metz, one of the war editors of The Christian Science Monitor, at the meeting of the Boston Credit Men's Association, beginning at 5:30 p. m., in the third-floor dining room of Schrafft's, 16 West Street, Boston.

Curley Takes Steps To Seek Renomination

Representative James M. Curley of Jamaica Plain has taken out nomination papers at the Secretary of State's office and will be a candidate for renomination to Congress in the July primaries.

Mr. Curley will seek renomination in the 11th District which includes parts of the cities of Boston, Cambridge, and Somerville. He was elected for the first time from this district in 1942.

Water Problems Talk By States' Officials

A conference of state legislators and administrators from 12 Northeastern States will be held in Boston, April 14 and 15, to discuss state and interstate water resources problems, it was announced recently by the Council of State Governments.

Sponsored jointly by the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Co-operation and the Council of State Governments, the conference will, according to the announcement, "review the developing conflict between State and Federal interests in such fields of multiple water use and control as flood protection, navigation, hydro-electric power, domestic and industrial water supply, irrigation and soil erosion."

Among the Federal officials who will speak at the conference are Leland Olds, of the Federal Power Commission; Col. G. W. Gillette, New England Division Engineer of the War Department; and Dr. Austin L. Patrick, Chief of the Soil Conservation Service.

Ray-o-Vac Wins 'E' Award

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Army and Navy announced yesterday that "E" awards for outstanding production have been made to war-material-manufacturing firms including the Ray-o-Vac Company, Clinton, Mass.

Metropolitan Opera Season Opens—'Decision' Now With Another Cast

Verdi's 'Masked Ball' Revived To Plaudits of Large Audience

By L. A. Sloper

The Metropolitan Opera Company opened its Boston season at the Opera House last night with Verdi's "The Masked Ball." The performance won warm plaudits from an audience which filled the house.

Since the 85-year-old work had gone unheard in Boston for many years, this production becomes the nearest approach to a novelty in the season's repertory. It was well worth revival, if only to remind us how its composer's genius could overcome the handicap of a libretto which is even more ridiculous than the average Italian opera book.

A product of Verdi's middle or transition period, it followed "Rigoletto," "Trovatore," and "Traviata," and preceded "La Forza del Destino." It is more closely allied with its immediate successor than with the three better-known works which went before it, both because of the weakness of its libretto and because it is more uneven musically than they.

* * *

Nevertheless, "The Masked Ball" at its best will stand comparison musically with the preceding trio, which at moments it recalls, and it even has foretastes of "Aida," "Otello," and "Falstaff." Its conspirators are remindful of those in "Rigoletto," its melodies of those in "Trovatore" and "Traviata." Its ensembles occasionally forecast those of "Aida," its dramatic moments those of "Otello," and its humor that of "Falstaff."

The absurdity of the book has been mitigated by moving the scene back from Boston, into whose environs Italian censorship drove it in 1859, to the Swedish Court, where it was originally placed by Scribe and by the librettist, Somma. The wicked conspirators, the witch's brew, the exchange of cloaks to effect an escape, and the assassination at a ball are somewhat less incredible in eighteenth-century Sweden than in Colonial New England.

Like most of Verdi's scores, that of "The Masked Ball" is most satisfying in its concerted pieces and its ensembles. The first-act finale, the conspirators' laughing song, and the quintet are excellent Verdi. And not only the baritone's "Eri Tu" upholds the composer's reputation as a melodist. The witch's aria is notable, the airs given to the page are sprightly, and there are substantial chores for the tenor and the soprano. The love music of Riccardo and Amelia, however, does not equal, though it is related to, that of "Traviata"; in fact, it is rather commonplace.

* * *

There is some instrumental scoring of interest, too. Besides the inevitable passages of doom or despair or tragedy or gaiety, there is definite characterization in the orchestra as well as in the vocal line.

As Oscar Thompson has frequently told us in these columns, what the Metropolitan offers nowadays is conductor-opera. This was evident last night. Bruno Walter not only extracted every subtlety of expression from his instrumentalists; he controlled the singing-artists and merged the several elements into a complete expression of lyrical drama. To him must be credited in large measure the excellence of the performance.

But there was good work by the singers too. Mr. Warren not only sang his famous aria impressively but acquitted himself with vocal credit throughout. Mme. Thorborg brought clarity and fullness of tone and dramatic expressiveness to her incantation. Mme. Milanov, after the first act was over, found herself in good voice and sang with freedom except for occasional pinching on the highest notes. Mr. Peerce did well vocally but was stiff in his stage behavior. Miss Greer's voice is light for the role of Oscar, but she sang well and was charming in appearance and action.

The settings were conventional, but the management of the stage and particularly of the chorus was admirable.

'The Masked Ball'

Presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company at the Boston Opera House, evening of April 10, 1944, with the following cast:

Riccardo	Jan Peerce
Renato	Leonard Warren
Amelia	Zinka Milanov
Ulrica	Kerstin Thorborg
Oscar	Frances Greer
Silvano	John Baker
Samuel	Virgilio Lazzari
Tom	Nicola Moscona
A Judge	John Dudley
A Servant of Amelia	Lodovico Oliviero

Conductor, Bruno Walter

Audrey Bowman

Who will sing the role of Queen of the Night in the Metropolitan Opera Company's presentation of Mozart's "The Magic Flute" at the Opera House tonight.

Joel-Graphic House

Edmund Gwenn

In Somerset Maugham's "Sheppey" at the Colonial.

Murray Korman

Mary Jane Walsh

In "Allah Be Praised," musical comedy now at the Plymouth.

Tonight at the Opera

At the Boston Opera House, the Metropolitan Opera Company will present Mozart's "The Magic Flute," Bruno Walter conducting, and Ezio Pinza, Audrey Bowman, Nadine Conner, Charles Kullman, John Brownlee and Lillian Raymondi in the cast. Curtain at 8 o'clock.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM, Boston

5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Musicale: Recordings.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
7:00 p. m. to 11 p. m. same as WBZ.
11:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR, Boston, and WMTW, Mt. Washington, N. H.

3:00 p. m.—Sheelah Carter, news.
3:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Yankee House Party.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—"Across the Footlights."
4:30 p. m.—"Full Speed Ahead."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Snapshots.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"Terry's Tunes."
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—"Strings With Wings."
8:15 p. m.—Fulton Oursler Reports.
8:30 p. m.—Yankee Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—"Believe It or Not."
9:30 p. m.—American Forum of the Air.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassel's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
10:45 p. m.—Music; Weather.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Maurice Spitalny's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Orchestra.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Boston String Quartet

At the New England Conservatory of Music, Recital Hall, Sunday evening, April 16, at 8:30 o'clock, the Boston String Quartet (Messrs. Keller, Krips, Fourel, and Zighera) will present the following program:

Mozart ..... Quartet in B flat major (Köchel 589)
Quincy Porter ..... Quarter No. 7 (First performance in Boston)
Schubert ..... Quartet in A minor, op. 29

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"Off the Record." Stanley Maxted. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—8:10 p. m.—The Children's Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"What War Means to Me." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YVBRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 29.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—The Brains Trust. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

'Decision'

At the Copley—Edward Chodorov's play, directed by the author, with settings by Frederick Fox, presented by Edward Choate, with the following cast:

Miss Baines	Judith Abbott
Felix	Beman Lord
Harriet Howard	Janet Tyler
Riggs	Ross Matthew
Anderson	John Paul
Brown	Russell Morrison
Mrs. Bowen	Alice Ann Baker
Jim Morgan	Vernon Chambers
Bennett	James Todd
Fitzgerald	John O'Malley
Sgt. Tommy Riggs	Peter Harris
Virgie	Evelyn Ellis
Mrs. May Howard	Helen Ray
Masters	Coburn Goodwin
Allen	Mitchell Harris
Peters	Edward Forbes
Sergeant Carey	Harry Sheppard

'Pick Up Girl' April 25

Elsa Shelley's play, "Pick Up Girl," dealing with juvenile delinquency problems, is now scheduled to open at the Wilbur on Tuesday, April 25, a day later than originally planned. This will avoid conflict with the Boston opening of Katharine Cornell in "Lovers and Friends," which is set down for Monday, April 24, at the Plymouth. Also on April 24 the R. H. Burnside Gilbert and Sullivan company begins a fortnight's engagement at the Boston Opera House.

Chodorov's Anti-Fascist Play As Presented at the Copley

By Edwin F. Melvin

"Decision," Edward Chodorov's play warning against fascism on the home front, made its debut in Boston late in January, tarried here for only a week, and hurried into New York to take advantage of a favorable opportunity in the crowded booking schedule of the metropolis. It has prospered there sufficiently so that a second company has been organized for a cross-country tour. The first engagement of the new company opened last evening at the Copley.

A reviewer seeing the same play twice within a short time is hardly likely to feel such strong emotional impact at a second visit as at the first. It is also true that the players who have the advantage of the first time are likely to leave an impression in the memory of the beholder which is a handicap for the players who give the second performance.

* * *

But even taking those factors into consideration it is fair to say that the present cast does not equal its predecessor. It is, however, on the whole a competent road company. It is able, for instance, to stir an audience on occasion to interrupt with applause and to shock them at a climactic moment into an audible intaking of breath.

Mr. Chodorov's play now as at first hearing seems carefully constructed and ably written. He deals with strong material. Some of his developments may verge on the melodramatic. But he has woven the threads of his plot skillfully. He has provided an abundance of suspense and surprise. And he has not neglected the lighter human touches which serve as relief. He has gone to considerable length to make clear that what he is defending is the democratic freedoms and that what he is attacking is the application of fascist techniques in this country to stir up race hatreds and to beat down opposition.

* * *

Ross Matthew now plays the role of the courageous high school principal in a small American city who heads a committee representative of various groups in the community determined to expose a corrupt reactionary group. He does the part with dignity and with skill.

Peter Harris, who has role of his soldier son, returning from the fighting in Sicily and thinking that at home he will find peace and happiness, has difficulty with the emotional problems in the later parts of the play. He manages better with the earlier romantic scenes such as the reunion with his father and sweetheart and his plans for marriage.

Janet Tyler, as the girl he left behind and finds waiting for him when he returns, succeeds sufficiently well in sketching in the principal attributes of the character—an affectionate nature, for example, and a determination to pursue the course she believes to be right regardless of the risks.

In general the acting now tends to employ broad and obvious strokes rather than to rely on suggestion and implication. But Coburn Goodwin does first-rate in his brief appearance as an unctuous and venal newspaper editor in the employ of the corrupt group. Judith Abbott bears down somewhat too heavily on the humors of the secretary in the principal's office. Evelyn Ellis sets forth with enthusiasm a hearty Negro woman who had once worked in the principal's home.

Bruno of Hollywood

Ronald Graham

In "Dream With Music," musical comedy which makes its debut at the Shubert Monday.

Monday Symphony Season

Last night closed the Monday evening subscription series of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; and quite likely it terminated the practice of the managers to begin concerts at 8:15 o'clock, since the announcement for next season gives 8:30 as the hour.

Of the six meetings, Dr. Koussevitzky has directed the proceedings of three; and the music on this occasion was in his charge. The programs the winter through have been on the safe and conservative side; and although a couple of first performances stand in the record, they were of works that could hardly invite objection—Pastorale and Tarantella by such a steady-purposed composer as Paul Creston, and the "Porgy and Bess" Symphonic Picture by so popular a composer-arranger pair as George Gershwin and Robert Russell Bennett.

Affairs went interestingly, if unexcitedly, in a solo way. Ania Dorfmann, pianist, appearing in the Grieg Concerto and Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, in the Schumann Concerto. A visiting conductor, Vladimir Golschmann, appeared on one of the evenings of Dr. Koussevitzky's absence, and Richard Burgin took the responsibilities of the other two.

The audience, right along, seemed pleased with matters as arranged and carried out, and certainly the players responded enthusiastically to its appreciation. One listener would mark one performance with a double star and another would fix on another. Perhaps a favored work and the interpretation of it would be Moussorgsky's "Pictures at an Exhibition," as arranged by Ravel, on the program of the fifth concert; which would be equivalent to praise for Mr. Burgin.

But not to lose track of present considerations, the final concert was a time for the public to assess the value of the Symphony in E minor, No. 2, of Rachmaninov. The work has received especial attention from Dr. Koussevitzky just now as an anniversary reminder of the composer.

In the human nature of things, Dr. Koussevitzky, who did so much away back along for Stravinsky and the modern Russian musical movement, should show a lukewarm disposition toward the Rachmaninov Symphony No. 2, which was written at the very outbreak of the Stravinsky revolution and no doubt in a sort of defense of the old artistic order.

Now that the whole upset has gone into history, how does the symphony wear? Dr. Koussevitzky gave the best possible opportunity for judging. The answer may be—good sound, admirable structure, sincere effort. Eloquence of a kind; but the kind that glows and shines without remarkable expression. In a word, rhetoric.

Another work on the program over which dispute has small cause for raging—Debussy's "La Mer"; a long time before all is said about it. Something of perennial classic charm—Haydn's Symphony in G major, No. 88.

W. P. T.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Allah Be Praised." Featuring Patricia Morison, John Hoysradt, Mary Jane Walsh. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—"Pretty Little Parlor," new play by Claiborne Foster. Featuring Stella Adler and Sidney Blackmer. Presented by John Moses and Ralph Bellamy. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Sheppey," by W. Somerset Maugham. Starring Edmund Gwenn. Directed by Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Decision," by Edward Chodorov. Presented by Edward Choate. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Magic Flute," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Bowman, Conner, Moscona, Kullman, Cordon, Brownlee, Raymondi. Bruno Walter, conductor. 8.

Tomorrow

Boston Opera House—"La Boheme," presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Novotna, Martini, Cehanovsky, Valentino, Lazzari, D'Angelo, Carroll. Cesare Sodero, conductor. 2.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Youth Concert by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Discussion by Nicolas Slonimsky, pianist, of this week's Symphony program. 4:15.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Lassie Come Home." Roddy McDowall. 1:50, 5, 8:05. "His Butler's Sister." Deanna Durbin. Franchot Tone. 3:15, 6:23, 9:30.

Fenway—"The Sullivans." Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 11:38 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Timber Queen." Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"Memphis Belle." 9:45 a. m., 12:28, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30. "Jane Eyre." Orson Wells, Joan Fontaine. 10:38 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 9:25.

Kenmore—"Guadalcanal Diary." Preston Foster. 1, 3:52, 6:45, 9:30. "Good Morning, Judge." Dennis O'Keefe. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Majestic—"Thirty-Nine Steps." Robert Donat. 1:18, 4:37, 7:58. "For Me and My Gal." Judy Garland, Gene Kelly. 2:45, 6:06, 9:27.

Metropolitan: "Standing Room Only." Paulette Goddard, Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 4, 9:55. "The Navy Way." Robert Lowery, Jean Parker. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Miracle of Morgan's Creek." Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:30. "Beautiful But Broke." Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Orpheum—"Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. 10:35 a. m., 12:50, 4:15, 7:04, 9:50. "Memphis Belle." 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5, 8:50.

Paramount—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:28 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Moonlight in Vermont," Gloria Jean. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:55, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:15.

Sesilay—"Lady in the Dark." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:25. "Casanova in Burlesque." Joe E. Brown. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

State—"Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:10. "Memphis Belle." 1:18, 3:55, 6:38, 9:15.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time," "News Front—Extra Special," "Passing Parade," "Salt Lake Diversion," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"March of Time—Postwar Jobs," "London Blitz," "Fitzpatrick Tour," "Nesbitt," "Guns," "Hugh Herbert," "Trout Fishing," "Attack on Truk," "Digest of World News," color cartoon. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown: "The Lodger." Laird Cregar, Merle Oberon. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Beautiful but Broke." Joan Davis, Jane Frazee. 2:30, 5:20, 8:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Lady in the Dark." Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:10 a. m., 12:18, 3:30, 6:30, 9:25. "Casanova in Burlesque." Joe E. Brown. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek." Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard. 1:45, 5, 8.

Allston: "Whistling in Brooklyn." Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Riding High." Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Gildersleeves on Broadway," Harold Peary, Billie Burke.

Regent: "Guadalcanal Diary." Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "A Scream in the Dark." R. Lowery, M. McDonald.

BRAINTREE—Braintree—"The Gang's All Here." Alice Faye, Carman Miranda. "Mystery Broadcast." Nils Aster, Ruth Terry. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "What a Woman." Brian Aherne, Rosalind Russell. "The Lodger." L. Cregar. 1:50, 7:50.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Madame Curie." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. Continuous 1:30-11.

Coolidge Corner: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. "Weekend Pass," Noah Beery, Jr.

Cleveland Circle: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "The Lodger," Merle Oberon 1:45, 7:48.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek." Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "Whispering Footsteps," J. Hubbard, Rita Quigley. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Destination Tokyo." Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House." Jimmy Lydon. 2, 8.

University: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. 3, 6:15, 9:25. "Weekend Pass." Noah Beery, Jr. 1:45, 5, 8:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. "Weekend Pass," Noah Beery, Jr.

Codman Square: "Penny Serenade," "Desperadoes," Randolph Scott. 1:30, 7:45.

Franklin: "Good Old Days." "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Government Girl." Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. 3:05, 8. "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. 2:05, 7, 9:40.

Park: "The Heat's On" Mae West, Victor Moore. "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Destination Tokyo." Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout." Jimmy Lydon. 1:30 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Phantom Lady." Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. "Weekend Pass," Noah Beery, Jr.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Madame Curie." Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon 3, 6:45. "March of Time's Sweden's Middle Road." 2:30, 8:15. Two shorts.

MALDEN—Granada: "Three Russian Girls." Anna Sten, Kent Smith. 1:38, 4:50, 8:02. "Miracle of Morgan's Creek." Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 3:03, 6:18, 9:27.

Mystic: "So's Your Uncle." Donald Wood, Elyse Knox. 2, 7, 10. "Fighting Seabees." John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 1:10, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Memphis Belle," 9:45 a. m., 12:28, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30. "Jane Eyre." Orson Wells, Joan Fontaine. 10:38 a. m., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 9:25.

Orpheum: "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House." Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 1:55, 7:50. "A Salute to the Marines," Wallace Beery, Fay Bainter. 3:10, 9:05.

Strand: "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper. 3:35, 7, 9:30. "The Ghost That Walks Alone." Arthur Lake. 2:25, 8:45.

Maplewood: "None Shall Escape." Marsha Hunt, Alexander Knox. 1:52, 7:52. "The Gang's All Here." Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. 3:22, 9:22.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek." Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 1:15, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Destination Tokyo." Cary Grant, John Garfield. "Hi Ya Sailor," Donald Woods.

Fellsway: "Ossessa," of Lorraine," Jean Pierre Aumont. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton, Ann Rutherford.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Gang's All Here." Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "The Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker.

NATICK—Colonial: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. "Swing Out the Blues," Bob Haymes, Lynn Merrick. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Lodger," George Sanders, Merle Oberon. "Marines at Tarawa."

NEWTON—Paramount: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "The Heat's On." Mae West, Victor Moore. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten, Janis Carter. 2, 8.

Strand: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. "Beautiful But Broke," Joan Davis. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Gang's All Here." Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Find the Blackmailer," Fay Emerson.

Strand: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Always a Bridesmaid." Andrews Sisters.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Whispering Footsteps," John Hubbard.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "The Gang's All Here." Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda. "Mystery Broadcast." Nils Aster, Ruth Terry. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Minesweeper." Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2:09, 7:34. "Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 3:31, 9:06.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. "Miracle of Morgan's Creek." Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "So Proudly We Hail." Claudette Colbert, "Calaboose," Noah Beery, Jr. "Pin Up Girl."

Coolidge: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Lodger," Merle Oberon, George Sanders. "Around the World," Joan Davis, Mischa Auer.

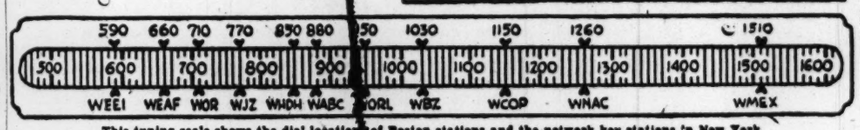
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "The Lodger," George Sanders, Merle Oberon. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Harriet Hilliard.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Gang's All Here." Alice Faye, Phil Baker. "Sherlock Holmes Faces Death," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial location of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Mystery Melodies
3:15 Across Caribbean	"A to Z in Novelty"	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; Snapshots	WHDH Studio Orch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry's Cowboys
3:45 "Helen Wanted"	WHDH Studio Orchestra	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Variety show with or	"Kick Conga"
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	Popular music program	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News; E. Hawkins' Or
4:15 Guest stars; News	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Roundup	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
4:30 Colonel Stoopnagle	Musical Poll of Hits	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray Minstrel
4:45 Garden; Date	Musical Poll of Hits	Young Widder Brown	Emery Deutch's Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Fred Slack's Or.
5:15 E. Howe, m. c.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Archie Andrews"; dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30 Snow White; tr.	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45 American Women'	'Capt. Midnight'; sketch	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00 "Page One"; News	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	"Review"; Music	News Camera; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30 "Meet Mr. Jones"	'Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; Songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45 News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00 'I Love a Mystery'	'Let Yourself Go'; com-	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15 J. Nesbitt; Parade	edy; Milton Berle, mc	J. W. Vandercook, news	Talk; "Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30 American Melody	The Symphonette; with	Ronald Colman, drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Brighton H. S. Round-
7:45 Hour: songs; or	M. Piastro, conductor	with Ida Lupino	Fred Lang, news	table; "This is America"
8:00 'Big Town"; drama	'Watch World Go By"	Ginny Simms; inter-	"Strings With Wings"	Studio speaker
8:15 'Big Town"; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Fulton Oursler Reports	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:30 Judy Canova Show;	Ed "Archie" Gardiner;	"A Date With Judy"	'Pick & Pat Time'; Mary	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45 comedy; or.; News	guest, Carole Landis	"A Date With Judy"	Small; Vincent Lopez	Income Taxes
9:00 Burns and Allen;	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15 Herbert Marshall	"Famous Jury Trials"	"Mystery Theater"; dr.	"Believe It or Not"	"Music Hour"
9:30 Report to Nation	Louis Prima's Orch	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	American Forum of Air;	"Music Hour"
9:45 Quentin Reynolds	Dance orchestra; Drama	'Fibber McGee & Molly'	"The Waze Polley"	"Music Hour"
10:00 Norman Corwin dr;	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	American Forum of Air	Local sports
10:15 "You Can Dream"	W. Lang; Dance orch	Bob Hope Variety Show	Art Kassel's Orch.	Local sports
10:30 Congress Speaks	"Meet Me in the Lobby"	Red Skelton and Co.	Treasury Star Parade	Local sports
10:45 Treasury Parade	Allen Roth's Orchestra	Red Skelton and Co.	Music; Weather	Local sports
11:00 News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Local sports
11:15 "Unrationed Jam"	Horace Heidt's Orch	Weather; Hum & Strum	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Local sports
11:30 Romance; drama	Fishermen's program	Words at War; drama;	"Sinfonietta"; Frieder	Local sports
11:45 Romance; drama	Dance orch.; News	"Wild River"	Weissman, conductor	Local sports

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; "Dress Parade"	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15 News; Music	Newscast	Musical Pgm.; Weather	Fred Lang, news	
7:30 Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	'Happy Hank"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45 News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clook	ligious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	The Wax Museum	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Food news; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Church in Wildwood	News service	Louise Morgan	Newsreel of the Air
8:45 Music; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air:	The Breakfast Club	Talk: J. Beagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "New Horizons"	The Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: music
9:45 Food Fair: Talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time: News
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	"Sweet River"; drama,	"Lora Lawton"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Music; Highland Songs	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	L. Grossman, talk
10:30 "Open Door"; sk.	Fishermen's program	"Helpmate"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatization	Chet Gaylord, songs	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00 "Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music	'Road of Life'; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15 "Second Husband"	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	John Kiley, organ
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	News commentator	Brave Tomorrow; dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	Profession, Wom's Club
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Trio	News service
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	"Dude Ranch"
12:15 'Big Sister'; sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Telling Us"	News service	"Dude Ranch"; News
12:30 "Helen Trent"; sk.	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; speakers; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Hank Lawson's Music	Drama and Music
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking, news	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Danny Cavanaugh	kov's Or.; pianist	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to Opera
1:30 B. Flynn, news	Danny Cavanaugh	Carl Caruso, news	Vincent Lopez's Orch.	Religious program
1:45 "The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	"Mary Foster"; sketch	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program
2:00 Portia Faces Life	"Listen, Milady"	'Guiding Light'; drama	News; Music Roundup	"Curtain Time"
2:15 Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food	'Today's Children'; sk.	Yankee Kitchen	"Curtain Time"
2:30 Serial drama	"Ladies, Be Seated"	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	The Pepper Shaker
2:45 "Perry Mason"; sk.	"Ladies, Be Seated"	Hymn recital	Mutual Coos Calling	News; Farm & Home
3:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Sheelah Carter, news.	Mystery Melodies
3:15 'Caribbean' drama	A to Z in Novelty	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Concert orchestra	Mystery Melodies
3:30 News; Snapshots	State Dep of Education;	Pepper Young's Family	Yankee House Party:	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45 "Help Wanted"	guest speaker; orch.	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	"Kick Conga"
4:00 Broadway Matinee:	"Juke Box Serenade"	Backstage Wife; sketch

Russian Army Storms Into Crimea

Continued from Page 1

through which the remnants of the Nazis' Odessa garrison were fleeing toward Rumania.

The Fourth Army, under the command of Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin, was attacking in the Crimea along a 75-mile front from the Perekop Isthmus at the northwestern corner of the peninsula to Sivash Bay on the northeast, field dispatches said.

In two days, a Russian communiqué declared, General Tolbukhin's forces advanced more than 12 miles through strong German defenses to kill 5,500 enemy troops and capture another 1,000. About 11 German divisions (perhaps 100,000 men) were believed isolated in the Crimea.

To the northwest another Red Army simultaneously crossed the Siretul and Suceava Rivers in Rumania, the war bulletin announced, and reached a point less than five miles from the rail junction of Jassy. This drive by Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Second Ukrainian Army was said to have captured 180 towns and villages along a 65-mile-long front and smashed to within 15 miles of the Campulung oil fields and within 160 miles of the Ploesti wells.

Deepest penetration reported on this sector was at Solca, 19 miles northwest of Suceava and 36 miles from Transylvania. Marshal Konev's right wing was striking westward along the Darmenesti-Budapest railway toward the Carpathian Mountains and captured Radauti, one of the largest cities in Bucovina.

With Jassy half-encircled, Marshal Konev's left wing was reported wheeling southward toward the Danube, taking Targu-Frumos, 27 miles west of Jassy and 16 miles from Pacsani; Vulturu, four miles northwest of Jassy and Goesti, 20 miles west of Jassy.

There was no mention in the Russian communiqué of the progress of Marshal Gregory K. Zhukov's First Ukrainian Army, which reached the Czechoslovakian frontier April 8.

In the newly mounted Crimean offensive, General Tolbukhin's troops cracked the heavily fortified defenses on the Perekop Isthmus, the communiqué said, captured Armyansk, and reached the Ishuny area in a two-day, 12-mile drive. On the east, his forces crossed Sivash Bay to the southern shore where enemy defense lines stand guard before the open plains of the huge peninsula.

Front dispatches said a quick reconquest of the Crimea, sealed off last Nov. 1 when General Tolbukhin's army hurled the Germans back from Melitopol on the mainland, appeared likely, with the Russian Black Sea Fleet and the Red Air Force co-operating in the offensive.

Istanbul dispatches quoted a traveler from Rumania as saying the Germans had rushed a score of pocket submarines to Verna and Constanta, Rumanian ports, apparently to protect convoys of small boats engaged in evacuating Axis troops from the Crimea.

The Soviet bulletin said that the Germans were suffering heavy casualties all along the 500-mile front from the Crimea to the Czech border. In the Skala trap above the middle Dniester River, 1,500 more enemy troops were reported wiped out, boosting to 20,400 the announced total of Germans killed there in the past seven days.

Inside Rumania one Red Army formation alone was reported to have killed 1,500 Germans and captured 600 in two days of fighting.

Two American Aces Missing in Europe

By the Associated Press

London, April 11

Two of the leading American aces in this theater, Maj. Walker Mahurin, who downed 21 Nazi planes, and Maj. Gerald Johnson credited with 18, are missing in action, both apparently lost on the same mission, March 27.

The circumstances of their last flights were not disclosed officially, but both were in Col. Hubert Zumke's "Wolf Pack" Thunderbolt fighter group.

Major Mahurin, former clerk from Fort Wayne, Ind., was the third ranking United States ace in the European theater when he was lost, trailing Capt. Don S. Gentile, Piqua, Ohio, and Capt. Robert S. Johnson, Lawton, Okla., who at that time were tied with 22 each. Since then Captain Gentile has claimed 30 planes with 27 so far confirmed, and Captain Johnson has bagged one additional.

Air Over Europe:

Americans Wage Great Air Battle

Nearly 2,000 American bombers and fighters, following up a record 4,000-ton attack by the RAF, carried the onslaught against German air defenses through its fourth day with assaults against plane factories at Oschersleben and Bernburg and other targets deep in Germany.

The American task force of nearly 1,000 bombers and an equal number of fighters returned to England as the RAF was disclosing details of the heaviest attack in the Bomber Command's history. The bulk of the offensive was borne by 900 heavy bombers attacking five French and Belgian railroad centers. Other Lancasters, meanwhile, dropped many 8,000-pound bombs on a "very important" depot declared to contain large stores of signal and radar equipment for use of the German Air Force. This depot was at St. Cyr, near Paris.

The RAF had poured down more than 3,360 tons of bombs on several previous night operations, and on March 22 smothered Frankfurt with well over that figure—but never, the British Air Ministry said, had the load been so heavy as on the night of April 10.

The Berlin Radio said battles had broken out over the Brunswick and Hannover areas as Nazi fighters intercepted large United States formations thrusting deep into the Reich with strong fighter escorts.

The radiocast said that violent aerial combats also were being fought over the Baltic area.

The size of the attacking American formations was indicated by reports from the British southeast coast which said that the roar of motors during the early morning was deafening as the big outwardbound bombers thundered overhead in an unbroken procession for 45 minutes.

Berlin Radio said the Americans dropped bombs on Central Germany and asserted the raiders suffered heavy casualties in widespread operations over Central and Eastern Germany. Formations leaving Reich territory were being harassed by German fighters, the radiocast said.

The Lancasters and Halifaxes making the night assault were disclosed authoritatively to have comprised the largest British armada ever sent against occupied territory.

The main targets of the RAF night raiders, a British Air Ministry communique said, were railway yards at Ghent, Tours, Tergnier, Aulnoye, and Laon in Northern France and Belgium.

Squadrons of Mosquito bombers thrust simultaneously into Western Germany to bomb Hannover and objectives in the Ruhr. Bombs also were laid in enemy waters during the night operations, from which 22 planes failed to return, the bulletin said.

It was the second successive British night attack on objectives in occupied territory, the RAF's big bombers having blasted railway yards on the outskirts of Paris and at Lille the preceding night.

Approximately 1,500 American planes were estimated to have taken part April 10 in attacks on targets along the French-Belgian coast and in the French interior, during which Marauder medium bombers of the United States 9th Air Force dropped their biggest bomb load—more than 1,000 tons.

Total American losses for the day were five bombers and four fighters. At least 12 Nazi fighters were destroyed in air combats and many more were reported shot up on the ground.

Italy:

Italian Force Repulses Nazis

Italian troops holding Mt. Marrone, mile-high peak 15 miles northeast of Cassino, have repulsed small German thrusts at two points, killing seven of the foe and taking one prisoner—the first announced capture of a Nazi by the new army of Liberated Italy.

An American ambush patrol on the Anzio beachhead, meanwhile, trapped a six-mon German patrol three miles west of Littoria, killing three and wounding two. British troops two miles southeast of Carroceto on the other side of the beachhead drove off a German platoon with casualties and other Nazi attempts at infiltration in that sector were repulsed.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Block German Advance

Savage counterattacks by Marshal Josip Broz' Yugoslav Partisan troops have dispersed reckless German attempts to recapture the town of Mrkonjicgrad, in the Jajce area on the main road from Sarajevo to the Italian frontier, a communiqué broadcast by the Free Yugoslav Radio announced.

Knox Reports:

Americans Tighten Ring Around Tokyo

American Air Forces are steadily enlarging their control in the Pacific theater, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, told a press conference in showing reporters maps illustrating the progressive compression of the ring around Tokyo since United States forces occupied Guadalcanal in the fall of 1942.

The maps detailed the dangerous period of swift Japanese expansion beginning Dec. 7, 1941, and the subsequent period of American counterstrokes, starting with the Marcus and Wake Island raids in February, 1942, and developing with the naval engagement near Midway, occupations of the Solomons, the Gilberts, and Marshal's, and the ousting of the enemy from strategic holdings in New Guinea and the Aleutians.

"This," said Mr. Knox of the maps, "gives a picture of steady thrusts by us and no major counterattacks."

Secretary Knox also said he was confident that British forces in India will be able to halt the current Japanese drive near Imphal.

Stating that the Japanese operation involved only a small number of men, and that he did not regarded it as particularly serious, Mr. Knox said:

"The British ought to be able to beat it, and no doubt will."

Asked at his press conference about reported concentration of Japanese fleet units at Singapore, the Secretary said such reports had been received but it was understood now that the enemy force "has been dispersed so far as we know."

India:

New Japanese Attack Looms

A second determined attempt by the Japanese to take Kohima, Northeast India strong point, appeared in the making as the Southeast Asia Command announced the enemy continued to press in on that area and sharp patrol actions inflicted casualties on the Japanese on the near approaches to Imphal, main Allied base.

Patrols along the Imphal-Tiddim Road south of Imphal were in contact to a point well down the road from the edge of the plain while in the northeast it was estimated that fighting was going on 8 to 10 miles from Imphal itself.

The enemy proddings around Kohima, which guards the approach to the Bengal-Assam railroad at Dimapur, 35 miles away, seemed to indicate he would try to by-pass the town in case the second attack fails. Sniping was reported along the road to Dimapur.

Heavier fighting was reported in Central Burma where Indian troops landed by glider and plane in the area of Katha and Mawlu were spreading deep behind enemy lines. This operation already has cut rail and river communications serving the Japanese who are facing the advance of American-Chinese forces of Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell from the north. Now these air-borne Chindits aim at destruction of communications behind the Japanese Indian offensive which would have a serious effect when the enemy reserves lodged along the Chindwin River are depleted.

South Pacific:

Japanese Quit New Britain Bases

American forces control most of New Britain, Gen. Douglas MacArthur announced. The Japanese have abandoned supply and fuel bases at Gasmata and Cape Hoskins and are in full retreat eastward to Rabaul for a last stand.

The Nipponese have lost around 10,000 men killed and wounded since American soldiers and Marines opened the New Britain campaign in December with landings at Arawe and Cape Gloucester, General MacArthur said.

A headquarters spokesman estimated the loss at one fifth of the 50,000 Japanese strength on the island at the start of the campaign, leaving 40,000 to man machine-gun positions and pillboxes for the final fighting around Rabaul, enemy base which has taken thousands of tons of Allied bombs in recent months.

Since soldiers of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger's Sixth Army landed at Arawe Dec. 15 and the Marine invasion of Cape Gloucester on the western tip of the island Dec. 26, Japanese casualties have been 232 prisoners and 4,679 abandoned fatalities, with wounds, starvation, and other causes more than doubling this figure, General MacArthur's communiqué said.

Allied conquests in the Bismarck Archipelago in the past few months have cut Japanese supply lines and stranded the enemy troops in New Britain. Rabaul, once a mustering point for enemy warships and planes operating against American invasion forces in the Solomons, has been hammered into near uselessness by Allied aircraft.

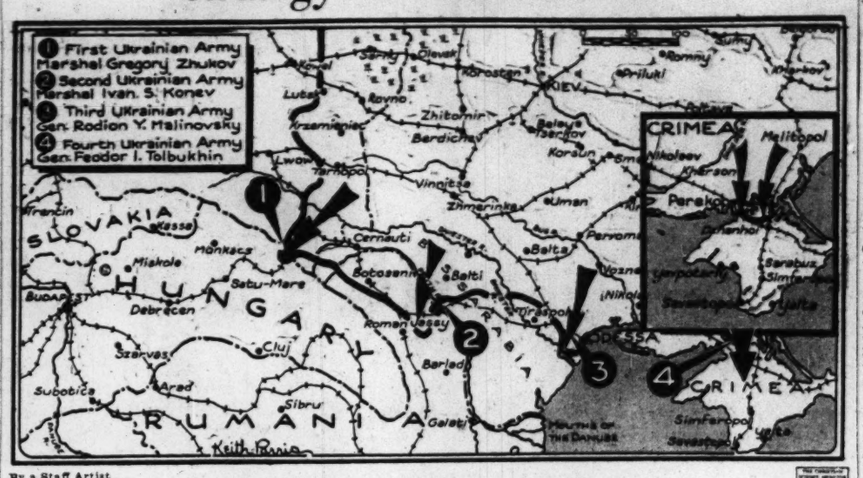
The communiqué said 80 tons of bombs were poured on airdromes, supply dumps, and gun positions at Rabaul in the latest of daily assaults on the base.

U. S. Railroaders Build Line in India

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Crack American railroaders are running the Bengal-Assam line in India, undismayed by wandering elephants, cars without brakes, and natives who like to use the right-of-way for intertown highways.

Directing the wartime operation of the road, a supply line for American forces in Burma and which is menaced by the Japanese, is Col. John Adams Appleton, of Washington, formerly a Pennsylvania Railroad official.

Strategy on Eastern Front



By a Staff Artist

Soviet Pincers Close on Germans

This comprehensive map shows the positions of the various Russian armies as they drive against the Germans in four sectors. Arrows indicate main points of attack. Inset shows progress of the fighting in the Crimea, where the Russians have penetrated the Axis' outer defenses.

British Praise Hull Statement On American Foreign Policy

Continued from Page 1

parent in the Allies' European policy. After spending the weekend with Mr. Churchill, in the company of United States Ambasador John G. Winant, Mr. Stettinius is expected to start his talks with Mr. Eden today.

Despite the interest here in the detailed nature of the talks, the main importance of the consultations, and especially of Mr. Hull's speech, which they are regarded here as closely linked, lies in three main points. (1) the changed attitude toward neutrals. (2) The altered American policy toward the French National Committee. (3) His emphasis on practical steps to build up a postwar security system through essential unity of the big four, United States, Britain, Russia and China.

As far as the first of these is concerned—the attitude toward the neutrals—it is generally expected here that the talks will result in increasing pressure of Portugal and Spain, and possibly Turkey and Sweden, as well, to check their sending of strategic supplies to the enemy.

Economic Pressure

The most serious and immediate problem is held to be that of wolfram, which both Portugal and Spain are supplying to Germany in large quantities.

The methods of tightening up economic pressure, already being applied to Spain, notably by the ban on gasoline shipments, are to be studied and other methods of obtaining satisfaction, both in Madrid and Lisbon undoubtedly are being considered.

With regard to Turkey and Sweden, the problem is more complicated. Turkey is now sending large quantities of chrome to Germany—shipments are said to be three times greater this year than last—besides a large number of other products supplied to Rumania and Hungary which are now more and more under complete German control. The main items which Sweden sends to the Reich are iron ore and steel ball bearings, both of which the Allies are endeavoring to have cut down.

Consider Demands

There have been several reports lately that both Turkey and Sweden have in recent weeks shown a greater willingness to consider Allied demands in these respects.

There is also good reason to believe that both Spain and Portugal are much more ready to take the Anglo-American viewpoint into consideration. But as far as specific action is concerned it is clear that further pressure is needed in order to bring this about.

The second front is a friendlier attitude on the part of the French National Committee, as indicated in Mr. Hull's speech. French circles here as well as Algiers are very pleased with Mr. Hull's declaration. They feel this pronouncement goes much further toward meeting the wishes of the Committee than President Roosevelt's had previously gone.

The British stand on this question is still considerably in advance of that of Washington. For example, the tendency here today is to completely justify Gen. Charles de Gaulle in his virtual dismissal of Gen. Henri Giraud. Yet it is a fact that must be recorded that many people here, both French and British, are seriously troubled at this move, seeing in it a renewal of a disturbing trend toward personal power on the part of De Gaulle. These observers point out that De Gaulle himself refused to recognize Giraud as a French leader on the grounds that civil law required the separation of civil and military authority, yet he has now united both these functions himself.

Wants United Big Four

It is the third point, however—Mr. Hull's insistence on necessity for the unity of the big four as a basis of postwar security organization—which has perhaps had the most reassuring effect.

In order to appreciate fully just how welcome his statements are, it is necessary to realize that British opinion as a whole saw in Wendell Willkie's defeat in the Wisconsin primaries last week a sign that America was once again beginning to turn back toward isolationism.

However exaggerated this impression may have been, it was a fairly strong one, and Mr. Hull's statement went a good way toward removing some of this apprehension.

It is realized of course that Mr. Hull's radio speech was in part an appeal to the people of the United States to unite behind his conception of a foreign policy which he outlined and that it remains to be seen to what extent this will be done.

But in any case Mr. Hull's speech came at a time when reassurance of this kind was distinctly needed and it met that need very well.

Free French Hail Hull's View As Assurance of Civil Power

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Secretary of State Cordell Hull's radio address has been received with considerable elation by the Free French in Algiers and abroad. His statement that "the President and he were disposed to see the French National Committee of Liberation exercise leadership to establish law and order" has been interpreted as an assurance that the "Committee" will be able to organize civil affairs in liberated France.

As the aspects for practical collaboration between the Allies and the Free French regime appear brighter today, the nomination of André Le Trocquer to become "Commissioner for the Liberated French Territories" and the transfer of his offices from Algiers to London will help to give a definite meaning to Secretary of State Hull's general statement.

The important role the representatives of the French Army are bound to play during the invasion of France, explains—at least partly—the "Committee's desire to eliminate Gen. Henri Giraud from actual power, as they suspect the Commander in Chief and his close collaborators to have pro-Vichy sympathies.

However, the role of the "liberation commissioners" is likely to be only a temporary one and, as soon as the invasion armies advance, they will be replaced by regular Prefects (French provincial governors) whom the Algiers "Committee" intends to nominate. This logical development of the French invasion regime shows that Allied intention to give only limited recognition to the Algiers regime will not stand the test of actual events.

Nomination of the "Prefets" has always been one of the major prerogatives of any French government, and unless the Allies want to prohibit such action on part of the Algiers "Committee," they will—for all practical purposes—have to recognize it as "de facto government of France."

The most important objective of the new Free French prefects will be to re-establish the local institutions—municipal and departmental councils—which had been dissolved by the authoritarian Vichy regime. After long deliberations in Algiers, it has been decided to convoke the local assemblies which existed before the war and to exclude only those members who collaborated with the enemy. Three months after the liberation of the department (province), the prefect will organize the election of new provisional local assemblies.

The Allied governments and the French National Committee of Liberation agree that general elections in France should be held at the earliest possible moment and that the French people, men and women, shall go to the polls to elect a new "National Assembly." It is this duly elected "National Assembly" which will eventually shape the postwar constitution of the liberated country.

Allies on Defensive in India, But General Position 'Good'

Continued from Page 1

state of efficiency once the monsoon breaks.

Distances are very great, and it is pointed out that unless Allied forces were dissipated to an impossible extent some enemy infiltration such as has just been going on cannot be prevented.

So long, however, as vital points are held along the road and the use of it is denied to the enemy one can be reasonably optimistic that this new offensive will end in an even greater defeat than the Japanese suffered recently in the Arakan.

In North Burma, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell continues to make steady progress against the Japanese 18th Division on the Upper Mozang Valley front.

Communications Hit

In the enemy's rear the forces of the late Maj. Gen. Orde Wingate are playing an important part. Details of their activities are still hidden behind the cloak of official secrecy, but it can safely be said that they are playing havoc with Japanese communications.

Both the railroad and highway between Myitkyina and Mandalay have been cut as well as the Irrawaddy River. As these are the only known supply routes in that area this must seriously affect the Japanese supply situation and further the attainment of General Stilwell's objective.

New Task for Halsey? Two Guesses in Pacific

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—Admiral "Billy" Halsey is going to get a new combat command where he can exercise his well-proven ability to fight Japanese.

This much you can figure out without any trouble. For he has completed the sampaign assigned to him in the South Pacific.

But guessing beyond that point is difficult, because its something Tokyo would like to know—since his new command almost certainly means a new campaign thrown at the Japanese from a new direction.

Unless something most unexpected happens there is no room for Admiral William Halsey in the campaigns now under way in the Pacific. There are two—the Navy's campaign through the Carolines to the Philippines, and the Army's campaign through New Guinea—also to the Philippines.

Admiral Raymond A. Spruance commands the first with a staff which has proved itself in practice in the Gilberts and Marshalls to be an excellent fighting team. The rest of the move through the Carolines is presumably his job.

MacArthur Stakes Claim

Gen. Douglas MacArthur commands the second with two reasons, each one good enough in itself, why he will retain that command at least until the day he returns to Manila. The first is the fact that his operations have been eminently successful and efficiently and economically conducted. The second is that his claim to command the recapture of the Philippines is staked down by the whole epic of the Bataan and Corregidor tragedies.

General MacArthur has stated that his ambition is to return to the Philippines. The achievement of that ambition has the unquestioned approval of American public opinion, of the Administration, and of the top military command.

So far as the MacArthur and Spruance campaigns are concerned the only question which has not yet been finally resolved is the respective emphasis. General MacArthur is known to feel that his operation based on the land mass of New Guinea should be the main effort. The Navy, from Admiral Ernest J. King at the top on down, feels that getting to the Philippines—and beyond—is primarily a Navy job and that General MacArthur's function is to complement but not supersede the fleet operations.

Army to Take Over

Once the landing can be made in the Philippines, General MacArthur of course takes over. It can be stated categorically and on the highest authority that neither Admiral King nor any part of responsible and controlling opinion in the Navy has the slightest desire to see a naval officer assuming a top land command. The Navy feels that it should have the controlling voice in all operations pertaining to the process of getting up to the landing beaches. Once the landings are made the Navy expects and intends Army commanders to take over.

That applies to the Philippines objective. The Navy wants General MacArthur to defer to its ideas of how to reach the islands because it is primarily a naval problem. But it does expect to subordinate itself from the moment of the landing onwards.

The same applies to the China Coast. It is a Navy concept and a Navy problem to reach it. Once it is reached it expects to turn it over to an Army commander, presumably Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell.

But where will Admiral Halsey fit into this picture? Two rather apparent possibilities suggest themselves. One would be the final movement to the China Coast, which might not necessarily come from the Philippines or even necessarily have to wait until complete reoccupation of the Philippines. The other might be the Marianas.

Admiral Spruance has a full-time job ahead of him in cleaning out the Carolines and reaching the Philippines. But the Marianas are a sword of Damocles hanging down over the flank of his line of advance. They are also a section of the main highway to Tokyo. Taking them would be a major campaign in itself, a desirable campaign, and exactly the type of campaign which would fit most neatly into Admiral Halsey's urge to travel that Tokyo road.

If neither of these provide the right guess, then it must be something even more dramatic—and dangerous to Tokyo. Admiral Halsey prefers the hard ones.

Italy and Russia Exchange Envoys

NAPLES, Italy, April 11 (AP)—Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's government announced April 10 that Pietro Quaroni, former Italian Minister to Afghanistan, would represent it at Moscow, while the Soviet Government has appointed M. A. Kostylev, an expert on the Allied Advisory Council, as its representative in Italy.

Quaroni will arrive at his destination soon, it was announced. Kostylev already has assumed his functions as Soviet diplomatic representative, it was added, and has conveyed to Premier Badoglio Premier Marshal Stalin's appreciation for a message of good wishes the Italian leader sent at the time it was disclosed the governments would exchange diplomats.

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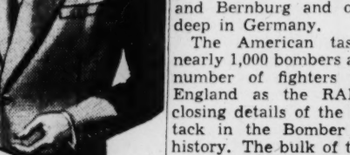

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GOOD NEWS
FROM THE PRODUCTION FRONT

A REPORT TO THE NATION

on General Motors 1943 War Activities

★ Physical volume of war materials produced was more than double that of 1942.
★ Total value of 1943 war production more than 3 billion, 500 million dollars.
★ Average total employment 448,848, an all-time high.
★ Total payrolls more than 1 billion, 300 million dollars—up 54%.
★ Materials and services purchased from others approximately 1 billion, 900 million dollars—up 88%.
★ Net income after taxes from manufacturing operations—3 3/10 cents per dollar of sales.

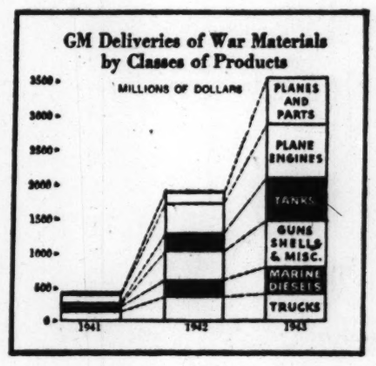
PRODUCTION

GENERAL MOTORS 1943 deliveries of war material rose to a total value of more than 3½ billion dollars, or about 87% more than in 1942. The increase in physical volume was even greater, since unit prices were reduced during the year. Deliveries of service parts and other authorized civilian material amounted to $250,000,000, a decrease of about 30% from 1942.

At the time of Pearl Harbor, G.M. deliveries of war products were at a rate of two million dollars' worth a day. By the end of 1943 the daily rate was above twelve million dollars.

The 2,300 separate items placed in production ranged from small and delicate parts to airplane engines, complete airplanes, tanks, and powerful Diesel engines for submarines and landing craft.

The armed services have in many ways repeatedly recognized the quality of General Motors war products, its prompt deliveries and its efficiency of operation. Flags representing 43 Army-Navy "E" awards are flown by G.M. plants.



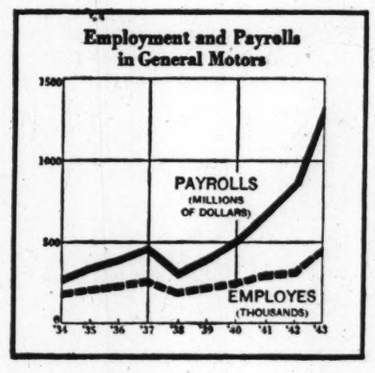
EMPLOYMENT

AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT in General Motors in 1943 was 448,848, an all-time high. The figure stood at 503,749 in December. In 1942, the yearly average was 314,144, and the December figure was 391,975. Thus the increase in yearly average was 43%. At the same time, payrolls rose 54%, and reached a total of about 1⅓ billion dollars.

More than 200,000 new G.M. employes were trained for war work in 1943. Enrollment in courses for supervisors and executives totaled 21,500.

Safety and health records have been excellent. The percentage of working time lost because of accidents was less in 1943 than ever before and was considerably lower than the average for similar manufacturing industries.

The proportion of women workers in the United States increased from 13% at the end of 1941 to 31% in December 1943, reaching a total of 145,000.



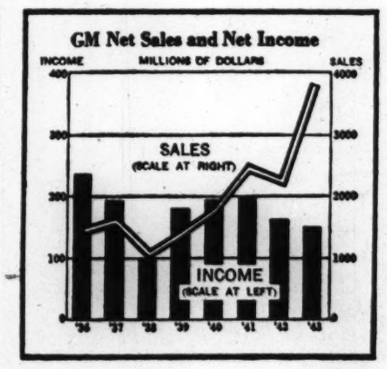
PRICES *and* PROFITS

TOTAL NET INCOME after taxes in 1943 from war output and other sources was $149,780,088, compared to $163,651,588 in 1942 and $201,652,508 in 1941. Net income after taxes from manufacturing in 1943 was only 3⅗ cents per dollar of total net sales.

93% of all war material delivered to the end of 1943 was manufactured under fixed-price contracts. General Motors early established the policy of reducing prices to the government as lower costs were achieved through greater production experience. The government benefited many millions of dollars through these price reductions in 1943.

Taxes in 1943 totaled $308,068,000, of which federal taxes were $254,783,000; social security and unemployment insurance taxes, $39,263,000, and state and local taxes, $14,022,000.

Common stock dividends were $2 per share in 1943. They were also $2 in 1942, $3.75 in 1941 and 1940, $3.50 in 1939.



The year 1943 was one of great effort and sound achievement on the part of General Motors men and women. The job is not yet done. All are determined to contribute to the utmost in support of the armed services until final victory is won. When this is accomplished, there will be the task of preparing for the requirements of a nation at peace. But until that time *"Victory is Our Business!"*

SUMMARY OF FACTS

★ *Value of G.M. 1943 war product deliveries, over 3½ billion dollars—87% more than in 1942.*

★ *Net income after taxes for year, 150 million dollars, compared to 164 million dollars in 1942, 202 million dollars in 1941.*

★ *1943 net income after taxes from manufacturing operations, 3⅗ cents per dollar of sales.*

★ *Common stock dividends were $2 per share in 1943. They were also $2 in '42, $3.75 in '41 and '40, $3.50 in '39.*

★ *Employment at an all-time high, averaging 503,749 for December.*

★ *Total wage and salary payments were 1,322 million dollars—also an all-time high.*

★ *General Motors is working with almost 19,000 sub-contractors and suppliers in its war production program. Purchases from these sources in 1943 totaled approximately $1,900,000,000.*

★ *More than 38,000 soldiers and sailors have been trained by G.M. in war product repair and maintenance.*

★ *In 1943, G.M. factory employes submitted 123,000 written suggestions for improving production or working conditions. 25,400 ideas were accepted. Cash value of war bond and stamp awards for same, $955,000.*

★ *During 1943 an average of over 95% of all employes were buying war bonds through G.M. Deductions and cash payments amounted to more than 10% of payrolls. Employe E-bond purchases totaled $174,569,000, maturity value.*

NEARLY 86,000 G.M. MEN AND WOMEN HAVE ENTERED THE ARMED FORCES

By the end of 1943 more than 10,000 veterans had been given employment by G.M. Nearly half of them were employes who had been on military leave of absence; the remainder had never before worked for G.M.

BACK THE ATTACK

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General Motors units engaged in the war effort:

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"Victory is Our Business!"

Swiss Democracy: Model for Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 11—Swiss intellectuals see in their own practical federal democracy a usable model for re-forming and re-educating Germany after the war.

Swiss democracy grew from everyday experience in self-government in small communities, and the same method would be the only one that would work in Germany, Swiss intellectuals believe.

Swiss democracy is decentralized. It is made up of small democratic communities which elect their own president and town council. Such decentralization is sorely needed in Germany.

At the beginning of their history, the small Germanic communities of the First Swiss cantons, Uri, Schwyz, and Unterwalden, were not unlike similar German communities.

What Held Back Germans

However, the Swiss communities developed into the present-day Swiss democracy, whereas the German communities always have been held back in their development by the predominance of the authoritarian idea in the "Holy Roman emperors" or Prussian kings. Later German starts toward democracy came from above, rather than from below as in Switzerland.

Swiss intellectuals have often been of the opinion that this development in Germany could be undone.

Prof. Karl Barth of Basel, noted theologian, expressed the opinion that the first task of the Allied generals occupying Germany would be to force the Germans of each small community to take matters into their own hands, elect their own council for local affairs, and bear the responsibility themselves.

Problem in Big Cities

This naturally would be extremely difficult after years of Gestapo and one-party rule. Big cities also would present some difficulty. However, since the Germans lack democratic traditions, they must learn self-rule the hard and sudden way.

Democracy of the Swiss kind works best in small federal states. The Germans under Bismarck and during the first years of Hitler wanted to be in one big Reich. Now, however, there are signs that various "tribes" would prefer to be alone, or, in case, to be separated from Prussia.

A federal state might be formed of Bavaria, the Rhineland, and Würtemberg, leaving Prussia without East Prussia, which would go to Poland, and separating Prussia from France. Austria would be free. Big German cities, like the Hansa cities, could be separated from the Reich.

Swiss Counterbalance

This Swiss tendency to view the democratic re-education of Germany from the practical point of view is perhaps a good counterbalance to the tendency in some Anglo-Saxon circles to expect a great deal from "education." Likewise, Germans are too proud to take much theoretical instruction from the Western World.

Naturally, any plans for re-educating Germany depend on a sound peace being made giving the framework for internal reconstruction.

The Allies must show the Germans strength in peacemaking as in warmaking, and leave no suspicion in German thoughts that this peace is a weak peace like Versailles, unclear and easily overturned.

Most important of all, according to some Swiss leaders, is that the democracies set a good example in the behaviors of their representatives so that every German will see that what democracy stands for is better than what the Nazis stood for.

Challenge to Americans

In doing this, Americans will have to fight against the stereotyped pictures most Europeans have of Americans, gained chiefly from the movies—namely, that Americans worship the "Almighty dollar" and pursue superficial amusement and thought. The Nazis have exaggerated and distorted this picture of Americans for the Germans by vicious propaganda, calling the Americans killers and gangsters without conscience.

When faced with the actual American character, the present-day German often is surprised. Recently, a German girl for long years under the influence of Nazi propaganda was surprised at contact with a downed United States flier in Switzerland to find that he did not rejoice at killing German civilians, but rather regretted its necessity.

A German officer listening to a Nazi propaganda radiocast calling American fliers gangsters, criminals, and murderers forced an innkeeper recently to turn off his radio, stating he and his comrades had flown over London and had dropped bombs indiscriminately, but none the less did not regard themselves as especially depraved.

Germans themselves have given many hints as to how not to behave by their behavior in recent years.

Invasion Barges Made of Concrete

By the Associated Press

London, April 11

Invasion barges of concrete are being built on a mass-production basis along the English coast in a program designed to conserve steel.

The 128-ton craft, which are 84 feet long and 22 feet wide, are poured right at the water's edge and launched by crane as soon as dry. The record building time thus far is 74 hours.

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Peace 'Feeler' by Falange?

MADRID, April 11 (AP)—Declaring that there "seems to be no obstacle on the part of the Anglo-Saxons nor the Germans for re-establishment of the independence and integrity of conquered peoples," the newspaper Arriba, organ of the Falange, expressed today its belief that "peace is possible in Europe."

"The tragedy at the present moment," an editorial said, "lies in irreconcilable interests among the Allies themselves. . . . The change in all fields could not be more complete."

[Dispatches from London said there was an inclination in some quarters there to regard the Arriba editorial as a German-inspired peace feeler.]

'Normality'

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—The Madrid Radio announced today that Spanish authorities had decided to lift censorship from pre-1800 Spanish literature, pre-1910 lyrics and some church literature and hailed the step as "revealing to what extent Spain has entered a period of normality."

The broadcast, recorded by United States Government monitors, said:

"Spain, which has not for a single moment suffered from a dictatorial regime but which was forced to establish an attitude of vigilant defense as a result of civil war, is day by day recovering its personal, genuine and characteristic way of life."

The radio added that the official regulation also provided for the publication of works of a technical or scientific character "subject to certan formalities."

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Hedlund Appointed Weeks' Secretary

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Appointment of Theodore E. Hedlund, of Wellesley Hills, Mass., a former Boston newspaper man, as Chief Secretary to Senator Sinclair Weeks (R) of Massachusetts, was announced yesterday.

The appointment was made known only a few hours after Max Rabb, the current Secretary, said he would follow his former boss, former Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., of Massachusetts, into the armed forces.

Mr. Rabb, a resident of Brookline, Mass., said he had been commissioned a Lieutenant (j. g.) in the Navy, and would leave April 25 for training at Princeton University.

Mr. Hedlund has long been associated with Senator Weeks in political and other matters, and has been prominent in New England aviation since the First World War.

The former newspaperman, at present Supervisor of Group Insurance for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, with headquarters in Boston, said he planned to maintain his Boston office.

Purdue President Going On Iran School Mission

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 11 (AP)—Dr. Edward C. Elliott, President of Purdue University, said last night it was "likely" he would go to Teheran this summer to organize an American Educational Commission to study the school system of Iran, and to advise the Government as to reorganization and modernization.

Dr. Elliott said he was going to Washington immediately to confer with the Iranian minister and State Department officials. He helped reorganize and rebuild the University of the Philippines in 1938-39.

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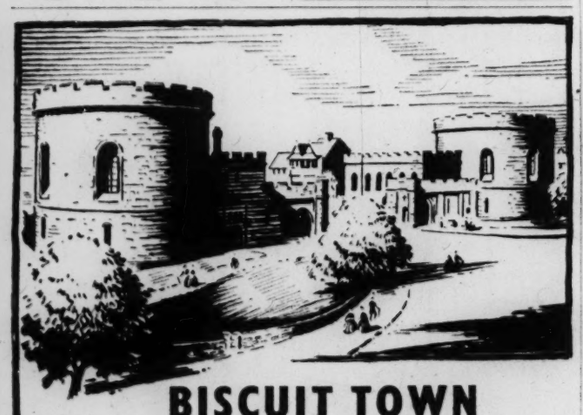

BISCUIT TOWN

Carlisle, on the Scottish Border, is the home of biscuit-making. There, in 1831, Carr's of Carlisle invented the process. The first Royal Warrant for supplying biscuits to the Royal Household was granted to them in 1841.

For over one hundred and ten years Carr's of Carlisle have continued to make quality biscuits for those who still prefer the very best.

CARR'S BISCUITS

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Carr's of Carlisle

NOTE—The needs of the Navy, Army and Air Force have priority. Production is controlled by the Government and distribution is confined to certain areas. You may not be able to obtain Carr's Biscuits in your locality until after the war.

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Even Camel Ride Has Ceiling

United States Signal Corps from OWI through Wide World

United States Army Out-Bargains Cairo Driver

The camel looks incredulous. And no wonder. Cairo Military Police are making sure the price ceiling for camel rides isn't pierced. It's something new for the camel driver, who has a record, stretching back into the years before the war, of never losing a monetary battle with a civilian tourist, but who can't out-bargain the United States Army.

Nazi Factories Cry for Raw Material; Turks Defend Sale of Chrome to Reich

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gereman strategy is being subordinated increasingly to economic considerations. The voice of the factory managers makes itself heard ever more loudly in the conference room of the General Staff.

The original German war aim, the conquest of "living space," is being supplanted by an aim dictated by necessity—the holding of "mining space."

It so happens that some raw materials and natural products without which Germany could not continue the war for more than a few months are located either in the forefront of Hitler's European fortress or in neutral countries on the perimeter of the Continent. Oil and oil seeds are the most important natural products of this kind; copper, mercury, manganese, chrome, wolframite, nickel, molybdenum, and bauxite represent the raw materials of which the Reich is precariously short.

Arranged according to countries, this is what Germany either already has lost in recent weeks or would be in danger of losing if its grip on its satellites loosens:

Ukraine: Manganese, iron ore, coal. Manganese is the most important of the three, since the Nikopol mines provided more than 50 per cent of Gremany's manganese requirements. Incidentally, the Ukraine secured not only Germany's production of 40,000,000 tons of high-grade steel annually, but also yielded all the food for about 4,500,000 German soldiers plus a two-month requirement of bread grain and a one-month requirement each of meat and fat stuffs for the Reich's entire civilian population.

Rumania: Oil, manganese, bauxite, lead, copper, and molybdenum: Rumania's oil production amounts to about one third of all the natural oil sources accessible to Germany. Rumanian manganese mines yield some 40,000 tons annually, or about one-fifth of Europe's total, excluding the Ukraine. Its contribution in cereals and oil seeds has likewise been considerable.

Yugoslavia: Bauxite, copper, some manganese and some chrome. Yugoslavia is one of Europe's leading exporters of bauxite and has been providing Germany with 40 per cent of its copper requirements.

Greece: Chrome, nickel, manganese. Greek nickel production amounts to 36 per cent of the Reich's imports.

Hungary: Bauxite, oil. Hungary produces more than 500,000 tons of bauxite annually. Its oil output has risen within the last years from insignificant amounts to a yearly yield of more than 1,000,000 tons.

Poland: Oil, coal, food. The Polish oil wells at Stanislav, Drohobycz, and Boryslav, though only about one third as large as the Rumanial oil wells, are, because of their proximity, of prime importance to the Reich. The same is true of the Polish coal mines.

Finland: Nickel, in the Petsamo region, and wood pulp. Finnish production of wood pulp has decreased sharply during the war—from 1,975,532 tons in 1936 to an exportable quantity of 61,000 tons tons in 1940. Its nickel mines, however, are being worked at full blast.

Neutrals Under Pressure

Neutral sources, too, are under pressure as United States Secretary of State Cordell Hull indicated in his speech over the week end. Allies are asking neutral nations "not to prolong the war."

Turkey is Europe's leading producer of chrome. Its annual output amounts to approximately 300,00 0tons, of which, according to latest reports, 150,000 tons are to be shipped to Germany this year. There also are about 8,000 tons of copper and 3,000 tons of manganese being mined annually in Turkey—no large quantities in themselves, but of considerable help to the copper-and-manganese-hungry Reich.

Spain and Portugal are Europe's largest exporters of tungsten (wolframite) and titanium. In addition, Spain exports to Germany large quantities of lead, copper, and mercury, while Portugal is unique as a producer of about 130,000 tons of cork annually.

Sweden, finally, has been exporting several million tons of high-grade iron ore to Germany in return for coal. Its deliveries of ball and roller bearings, have had a part in keeping the German war machine rolling.

It is obvious the Allies intended to wrest from Germany one raw material source after another and thereby to establish a blockade far surpassing in its effects the blockade of the World War I and furthermore to bar all exports from neutral countries. Sweden, Portugal, and to a degree even Spain, appear to be willing to comply with Allied requests. The case of Turkey, however, recently has assumed a more hesitant aspect and it remains to be seen how far diplomatic means and military developments will be able to influence the Turkish Government.

Quisling in Command Of Storm Troopers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, April 11

The Stockholm Nya Dagligt Allehanda said in an article reported to the Office of War Information today that Oliver Moeystad, chief of Maj. Vidkun Quisling's Storm Troop units in occupied Norway, had resigned and that Major Quisling himself had assumed command of the Storm Troopers.

Ball-Bearing Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11 — The American-Swedish News Exchange in New York reported that Sweden's 1944 schedule for export of ball bearings to Germany was only 50 per cent of the 1943 amount, and only 25 per cent of what Germany had asked.

Britain and the United States have reduced Swedish ball-bearing shipments to Germany through trade agreements which make such action a controlling factor affecting other imports, vital to the Swedes. Britain has also extensively increased its ball-bearing purchases from Sweden this year.

A few weeks ago the German Foreign Office, it is understood, requested the Swedish Government's good offices for a speeding-up of deliveries of ball and roller bearings because the destruction of the German bearings factories in Schweinfurt, Erkner, Stuttgart, and Steyr had resulted in a catastrophic shortage in this vital machine part.

At that time the German authorities asked the Swedish manufacturers to cut their delivery period from the original six months to three months. While Swedish announcements are silent on this point, it is obvious that the Reich will get far fewer ball bearings than it needs.

Meanwhile, broadcasts by clandestine German-language radio stations, reported that Hans Gunther von Scherfenberg, the son-in-law of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former head of the Reich's bank, has been arrested by the Gestapo after his return from a journey to Sweden. He is charged to have told a Swedish manufacturer that Sweden, on account of its output of roller bearings, holds the key to the European peace in its hand. If Sweden stops its deliveries of roller bearings to the Reich, it can force Germany to sue for peace, Herr von Scherfenberg is said to have declared.

From the Swedish standpoint, the matter is not quite so simple as that because Swedish industry, with no domestic coal, is dependent on coal imports from Germany.

Metal Beds Coming Back Priced Lower than Wood

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Sleep's cheaper. Consumers will pay less for metal folding cots, rollaway cots and double-deck beds, steel for which is again permitted, than they have been paying for substitutes made with wooden frames, the Office of Price Administration announced today.

ISTANBUL, Turkey, April 11, Delayed. (AP)—The pro-Nazi newspaper Cumhuriyet declared today there was no reason why Turkey should not continue to ship chrome to Germany.

"The Allies have found an excuse for not sending war materials to Turkey and then they complain because we send chrome to Germany in exchange for our needs," an editorial said.

"We are giving chrome to the Allies, too, but our means of transport is insufficient and the Allied share therefore accumulates.

"On the other hand, Germany takes away her share (which previously had been approved by the English) in carriages and engines they lend us. If the Allies want Turkish chrome they can do the same."

[Clandestine German-language radio reports said the Turkish Government had informed Berlin that Germany could count on delivery of 150,000 tons of chrome this year. This would be about half of normal Turkish production—a figure equal to the demands of the Germans in their 1941 commercial negotiations. It is probably 15,000 tons more than Turkey was scheduled to deliver under its current agreements with the Nazis.]

Swedes Deny Charge

STOCKHOLM, April 11 (AP)—The Swedish Foreign Ministry said today that Swedish exports of ball bearings to Germany had been considerably reduced this year, and it denied published reports that Sweden had sent technical experts to help prepare the Schweinfurt ball-bearing works, in the Reich, smashed by American daylight bombings.

Swedish newspapers gave prominence to New York dispatches asserting the American and British Governments were exerting pressure on Sweden to terminate export of ball bearings to Germany, which needs them for war machines.

"The extent of export of Swedish ball bearings to Germany has been closely defined in connection with the settlement regardipg imports from the West," the Foreign Ministry statement said. "As is well known, the current Swedish-German trade agreement provides for a considerable reduction of this export during the present year."

Arsenic Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, April 11—Reports circulated some time ago that Sweden has furnished arsenic to Germany are categorically denied in authoritative Swedish circles.

Sweden produces a comparatively large quantity of arsenic as a by-product of its gold mines. But during the last few years all exports of arsenic have been completely stopped. The result is that large quantities of arsenic have been stored within Sweden itself, and that extensive experimentation is going on to find commercial uses for this chemical.

Prior to the war Sweden annually marketed from 6,000 to 10,000 metric tons of arsenic abroad, but most of it went to the United States, Britain, and South America. If the Germans are using arsenic for poison gas, it is possible that they are supplied from their own recovery plants in Reichenstein in Silesia. Since the occupation of France, the arsenic production at Carcassonne is available to the Nazis.

Ormandy to Conduct Orchestra in Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, April 11 (AP)—Eugene Ormandy, conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, will make an Australian "patriotic and services" concert tour, beginning next month. He will conduct the Australian Broadcasting Commission's Orchestra.

The tour was suggested by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, and Gen. Sir Thomas A. Blamey, Commander-in-Chief of Allied ground forces in Australia.

Britain's Home Policies Under Critical Review

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 11—While Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Mr. Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., have been discussing British and American foreign policy, lesser political lights in Britain have been spending the traditional Eastertide in a number of conferences aimed at shaping home policy which in effect is the fundamental core of a healthy foreign policy.

Meeting in London at the week end Britain's most challenging new party—Sir Richard Acland's Common Wealth Organization—passed a resolution reaffirming its opposition to Mr. Churchill "on the ground of his hostility to the forward march of the common people of all lands."

This view, however, was contrary to recent public opinion polls which indicate that Mr. Churchill still maintains his dominant position as national leader.

Favor Open Speaking

Common Wealth members denounced the practice of opposing Mr. Churchill and keeping it dark. They favor open speaking. But this new ultra Left-wing party, which has already won two seats in the House of Commons and appreciably influenced the political thinking of wartime Britain, also disclosed at its conference an internal financial crisis which threatens its own future and reflects how powerful is the position of the old-established party organizations compared with the newcomers.

Sir Richard had to chide members for being ready to pay for their lunches and movies, but not for their democracy. He appealed to all Common Wealthers to give 1 per cent of their incomes to party funds.

Defines Property Rights

In return he gave members a clearer indication of how his party would reallocate the nation's wealth if it came to power.

He denounced property rights except in such case as a small man running his own enterprise and fulfilling a socially useful purpose. He denounced the Socialist Party for not being sufficiently socialistic.

He said, "The Socialist Party's view is that if the people of London want the Duke of Westminster's land they should give him so many million pounds' compensation. The Common Wealth view is that we should give the Duke a thousand pounds yearly for life, but after that nothing to his heir."

Sir Richard promised a safeguard for small savings—"everything below a thousand pounds in addition to a house, small business and clothes should be compensated in full." But any property above that level Sir Richard considers should be permitted only on a basis of allowances to avoid hardship.

Gives Up Rent Roll

Sir Richard, fifteenth baronet in an old English family, has just himself given up a rent roll of £15,000 yearly. He has donated the family estates to the nation, retaining only enough to maintain his wife and young family for a few years, after which he plans to earn a living as a writer.

Other political organizations, like the Independent Labor Party headed by the long-haired Scot, Mr. James Maxton, who has long been a highly respected Member of the House of Commons, propounded other revolutionary plans for reforming Britain.

But the average Briton who this year celebrated Easter on Hampstead Heath, Blackpool Fair Grounds, or at Windsor races still remains predominantly a middle-of-the-way man, though the nation as a whole has undoubtedly shifted several paces Leftward since the war.

Boy Police Curb Stoning of Trains

NEW YORK, April 11—Because it believes that youngsters who throw stones at moving trains would control the impulse if they knew how much damage they may cause, the Long Island Railroad has begun formation of a junior police organization to cope with the problem.

"More than 400 boys have come in, and a lot more want to come in," Capt L. W. Callou of the Railroad Police said, commenting on the group called the Auxiliary Junior War Police, establishment of which was announced by E. L. Hoffman, superintendent of the road, April 10.

"There is no delinquency involved—just the impulse to throw stones at a moving object, at the wheels or the roof of the train. Once we point out how serious the consequences can be," he added, "the offender not only stops, but prevents his friends from doing the same thing."

Working through Long Island schools and churches, the Railroad hopes to educate young children to the dangers involved. Offenses have been reported at the rate of two or three a day, with instances of flying glass not uncommon. The war, Captain Ballou said, has not increased the number of offenses, but has increased the risk, since cars are crowded and there are insufficient personnel to handle the problem unaided.

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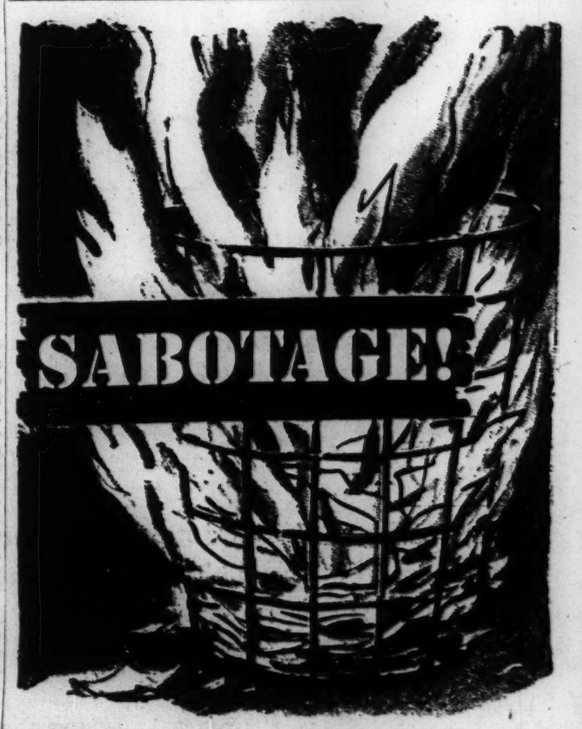

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SAVE A BUNDLE A WEEK

SAVE { A BUNDLE A WEEK SOME BOY'S LIFE

U. S. Victory WASTE PAPER Campaign

Downed Pilot Depicts Escape Across Europe to Britain

NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y., April 11 (AP)—Lieut. Charles W. Walters, former Temple University football end, who with six other American airmen, trudged through Occupied Europe to reach Britain two months after their bombers crashed in Southwest Germany, said the escape was "just a case of a lot of work and a lot of luck."

The flier credits "my long athletic background for giving me stamina to get back home. The trip out of enemy-occupied country was sure rugged and most of it was made on foot."

Lieutenant Walters, now resting at home, said the Liberator he was piloting burst into flames after a bombing mission Jan. 7 on Ludwigshaven, poison-gas manufacturing center.

"Three of my crew, Lieut. J. M. Bickley, co-pilot, Fort Worth, Texas; Technical Sergeant Louis del Guidice, radioman, New Haven, Conn., and Staff Sergeant Carl Hite, engineer, Gary, Ind., landed near me. We haven't heard from the other five boys," he explained.

The group met three other American airmen shot down in a previous bombing mission "right under the noses of the Germans," Lieutenant Walters declared.

The three were Capt. Peter Hoyt, pilot, Cleveland, Ohio; Lieut. William Cook, navigator, Phoenix, Ariz., and Bombardier Dan Hanslik, Saginaw, Mich., he said.

"Several times we came very close to being captured, had little to eat and were bothered by the cold," Lieutenant Walter said. "We were able to plot our way back to England through the use of the escape kit which is part of the equipment on American planes."

The Lieutenant is getting acquainted with his 14-month-old daughter, Judith Lynne. Before his enlistment in March, 1942, he played end for the Paterson N. J., Panthers, N. Y. Giants' farm team, and was a teacher and coach at the Union, N. J., High School.

Ferry Pilots Doing Big Job As Aviation 'Pony Express'

Continued from Page 1

equipment. It trains ferry pilots in transition from single to multi-engine models and gives ground and air training to civilian pilots for duty under military jurisdiction.

Of the 85,000 persons in the A. T. C. about half are in the Ferrying Division, most of whom are at major bases throughout the country.

Nine foreign wings are maintained by the champion air line along its 110,000 route miles, equal to about 10 trips daily around the world. This in 1943. This mileage was 100 per cent more than in 1942, and 1944 is expected to clock an additional 200 per cent rise in ferrying activities alone, according to Brig. Gen. William Tunner, chief of the Ferrying Division, whose headquarters are in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Like Pony Express

The 14,000-mile link between Florida and India, longest scheduled service on record, is hopped by converted Liberators like a Pony Express with crews staged at wing bases. A crew leaving Florida takes 30 days to work its way to India and back, but the plane itself gets to India and back in but eight days.

Pressure of impending military operations, stressed by War Department officials conducting the air tour, has stepped up the conduct of the service so that pilots now are thankful for a two-day rest between foreign assignments, where 10 used to be the rule. If laundry could be returned faster, the crews probably would go out faster, according to Lieut. Col. Earl D. Johnson, Group commander.

Women are playing an increasing role in the actual domestic phase of the system which in 1943 ferried $4,000,000,000 worth of fighting planes to operational bases.

Heaviest traveled route is the North Atlantic where a four-motored B-17 Flying Fortress recently made the 10,000th trans-Atlantic crossing.

Less than four years ago at the time of the neutrality fight in Congress, the first trans-Atlantic deliveries were being made by multi-engined medium and heavy bombers and regarded as a risky business itself. So efficient have planes and operations become that 15 pilots were decorated for the initial flights of single-engined P-38 and P-47 pursuit planes, made in the fall of 1942 and 1943, it can now be told.

While the globe-girdling system may appear to be fast becoming routine, there still is adventure to be had, bulldogging being one of the latest games for volunteers. For example, a plane was coming in for a belly-landing because its gear was stuck. Group personnel loaded into two jeeps and raced alongside as the bomber approached. Past experience told them the craft probably would nose up and damage the plane and injure personnel. When the plane made its first ground contact, men leaped from each jeep to the tail section of the craft and rode it to rest with only nominal damage to the ship.

Better Teaching Is Association's Goal

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Formation of the National Science Teachers Association, "to stimulate, improve, and co-ordinate (natural) science teaching at elementary, secondary, and collegiate levels of instruction," has been announced by Dr. Philip G. Johnson, President pro tem of the new organization.

The Association, formed recently here as the initial step in a merger of the American Science Teachers Association and the American Council of Science Teachers, will ultimately have a membership of more than 25,000 members, Dr. Johnson said.

Dr. Johnson, in explaining aims of the Association, added: "My plans and programs must be developed to provide a unified and sound aproach to the problems of (natural) science teaching. . . . There is great need for co-ordination and singleness of purpose on a national scale and all levels of the educational system."

Where Uncle Sam Entertains Diplomats

© Harris & Ewing

Blair Houses in Capital Available to Distinguished Visitors

The Blair House, right, and the Blair-Lee House, left, is where Uncle Sam houses his distinguished diplomatic guests. The Blair-Lee House has just been renovated to provide additional facilities for the accommodation of visiting delegates to conferences, holders of travel grants, distinguished professors, and others for whom adequate hospitality facilities are not available.

American Farmers Face Greatest Challenge in '44

Continued from Page 1

tentions to the Department of Agriculture are to plant 99,538,000 acres of corn in 1944. This is about 3.5 per cent above the 1933-to-1942 average.

The prospective planted acreage of spring wheat is 19,805,000 acres, nearly 15 per cent above last year, but slightly below the 10 year average.

Farmers are undertaking this expanded task while facing important uncertainties.

Gravest of these is manpower.

Although the Tydings amendment constitutes a congressional directive to Selective Service to give special consideration to all farmers, the recent order to draft every available man under 26 illustrates what faces farmers.

For it was found that nearly two thirds, or about 600,000, of the deferred men under 26 are employed in agriculture. Industry presently is being drained dry of these men, and the armed services are applying every possible pressure on Selective Service to draft these younger men off farms.

Until very recently, these farm deferments were allowed on the basis of units of farm work, 8 units of farm production being considered sufficient for exemption. Then, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service, raised the unit requirement to 16.

Much Protest Over Ruling

This led to much protest, especially from the South, where it was found unitary measurement was difficult, whereas in such a rich farming area as Illinois, it was found that as many as 20 units could be required for deferment.

As a result, deferments now are left to local draft boards, and the general expectancy is that military pressures will result in a substantial number of the younger men being taken.

Just how many and just how sharply this will affect farm production is one of the imponderables that farmers face as they stake out their 1944 production goals.

The implications of the draft, of course, vary from farm to farm. On many family farms, the loss of a young man, with his "know how," is almost irreplaceable.

On the large dairy farms of the Northeast, the manpower is different, but equally uncertain. On these farms, the losses to near-by high-paying war industry have been perhaps more damaging than losses to the draft. This is work that requires physical strength as well as some skill. It is not high-paying. The problem is a hard one. The Department of Agriculture hopes to make some headway in helping these Northeast farmers by importing help from Nova Scotia.

4,000,000 Extra Workers

As to the great seasonal needs at planting, and, particularly, at harvest time, the 1944 goal is to enroll 4,000,000 extra workers, high-school boys and girls, city workers, vacationers, and others in a vast farm army.

Last year the war food harvesting was aided by 65,000 foreigners, 15,000 domestic interstate workers, 12,000 Japanese internees, 45,000 prisoners of war, 2,500 conscientious objectors, 4,500 penal inmates, and 7,000 soldiers assigned by the War Department in emergencies. These various groups totaled about 150,000.

This year, it is hoped to increase them to 200,000. They will be augmented, it is hoped, by 1,200,000 boys and girls under 18 and about 800,000 women.

There was no appreciable loss of food last year because of labor shortage. In 1944, it will require doubled efforts to exceed the 1943 record.

The farm machinery picture is one in which some promises are given out but the promises have not yet been wholly fulfilled.

Vital Shortages

The Office of Civilian Requirements gets continued complaints from farmers who cannot obtain tractors and trucks, or repair parts, including tires. Cream separators, brooders, harness, electric motors, metal tanks, roofing, are all reported short.

As the armed services cut back some of their demands, the War Production Board is projecting programs to meet farming needs. And a constant survey is being made of these needs so production can be allotted as quickly as possible.

In general, however, farmers are entering the 1944 season with about the same machinery they had last year, only it is one year older and that much more in need of repair and replacement.

In fertilizers, which were such a concern to farmers last year, the picture is considerably brighter. There will be about 40 per cent more nitrogen, 15 per cent more superphosphate, and slightly more potash than the average of the past two years, the Department of Agriculture estimates.

So far as insecticides and fungicides are concerned, the outlook is no better than it was last year. Rotenone and pyrethrum are the principal shortages.

New Ship Cost For Air Lines Put in Millions

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Commercial air lines in the United States are expected to spend $512,500,000 for 1,700 new transport planes within two years after the war end.

Those figures were given out yesterday to E. Earl Lothrop, manager of the research and statistical department of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America, before a meeting of Harvard Business School alumni.

"Major air lines are unlikely to be willing to accept wartime transport planes for conversion to competitive commercial aviation," said Mr. Lothrop. "They would prefer to await newer, more efficient models. These can be built at costs in line with those of converted planes."

Mr. Lothrop calculated no more than 9,500 new private planes would appear within two years after the war, "including a doubtful total of 2,500 helicopters."

Knudsen Has Formula Covering Postwar Plans

PITTSBURGH, April 11 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, head of the Office of Production Management, has his own formula for not worrying about the postwar era.

"I always thought you shouldn't sell the hide until after you shot the bear," he said April 10 when asked about postwar plans.

General Knudsen stopped here for a one-day tour of Pittsburgh war plants. He said he planned to visit plants from here to the Midwest, and later on the Pacific coast.

Battle for France Rages As Maquis Get Aid by Air

Continued from Page 1

the arrival of reinforcements from the air.

One Big Battlefield

As presented by German newspapers, the battle for France is going to cover the entire country in a single battlefield. Air-borne troops arriving from Britain and Corsica to positions prepared in the maquis will be countered by German air-borne troops. Dozens of local battles merging into a strategic whole are anticipated by the Germans.

As the troops of resistance are treated by the French militia as terrorists, their leaders are immediately court-martialed and executed. A similar fate befalls militia leaders, according to Swiss newspapers reporting events on the frontiers. The situation throughout France is little short of civil war.

The Laval-Déat-Darnand triumvirate is trying to hold the civil administration of the country as the Germans are preparing to meet attacks.

The coast defenses now are 30 miles deep and from Dunkirk to the Netherlands, the lowlands are flooded.

Coastal cities as far as Brest now are being evacuated. M. Déat, Secretary of State for National Solidarity, threatens to evacuate Paris, as it would be impossible to feed its citizens if besieged or its routes cut by a general nation-wide battle.

Under M. Déat, an open campaign of recruiting German armed forces among Frenchmen is going on. Pierre Laval, Chief of Government, never dared go so far. The biggest campaign is in Brittany for sailors for the German fleet. Frenchmen "who are nationally minded and partisans of European collaboration" are sought in a big advertising campaign for the German Army. Proclamations of collaboration groups, particularly these new military collaborationists, are placarded and displayed in the newspapers.

No longer is there any reserve on the part of the Vichy Government. Though Marshal Philippe Pétain remains Chief of State, in the background Vichy is working on constitutional questions with M. Laval and M. Déat in the forefront now completely identified with Hitler.

Col. James Roosevelt In Washington on Duty

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Lieut. Col. James Roosevelt, eldest son of the President, arrived at Washington National Airport yesterday from the West Coast.

He declined to discuss the nature of his trip, other than to say he had been called here in line of duty, and that he expected to return to San Diego in a couple of days.

What Men Under 26 Can Be Deferred

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—Selective Service headquarters today put out the official list of critical activities which will rate draft deferments for registrants under 26 years of age.

The list, issued by selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey to state draft directors, covers a considerable catalogue of work which the government agencies consider vital to winning the war.

And the listing boils down to this:

"If you are a physically fit non-farming Selective Service registrant under 26 and your work is not included in the official list, you can expect a quick call to the induction station. If your work is on the list and your employers considers you a key man, he can apply for your deferment from the draft, and get it.

The list did not include coal mining, but it was announced that State directors in certain coal-producing areas are being given special authorization to defer individual registrants whose induction would result in "serious curtailment in (coal) production."

Pre-professional students will be deferred only if they can enter a recognized school of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, osteopathy or theology before July 1.

Students in those professional schools, internes (provided the total period of interneship shall not exceed nine months), and undergraduates in certain listed engineering and natural scientific courses who will graduate before July 1 also will get deferments.

State directors were authorized by telegram to recommend men under 26 for deferment when special forms are filed (Forms 42 A-Special) and when they are engaged in the following industrial activities:

1. Under Jurisdiction of the Office of the Rubber Director: Research, piloting, and production of synthetic rubbers, butadiene and styrene; production of essential raw materials in three Government-owned plants operated by the Rubber Reserves Company (at Membhis, Tenn., Naugatuck, Conn., and Philadelphia); manufacture of reclaimed rubber; manufacture of essential rubber goods permitted under rubber order R-1; manufacture of rubber processing machinery.

2. Army Services Forces: Ducks (amphibious "ducks"); rockets; radar; critical components for trucks, heavy and light-heavy (2½ ton and heavier), including truck trailers and Class One and Two tractors; research and development work specifically assigned by the technical service (army to supply list).

3. Army Air Forces: Group 1-4 aircraft—only specified items (covering certain craft not otherwise publicly described).

4. Navy Department: Landing craft, rockets, submarines, aircraft carriers, high capacity ammunition, radar, aircraft in Group 1-4, ships and aircraft maintenance including modification centers.

5. War Production Board: Component parts of approved critical programs when such production is not under the direct supervision of the armed services or other claimant agencies.

6. Maritime Commission: Combat-loaded transport, combat-loaded cargo vessels and tankers.

7. Petroleum Administration for War: Aviation gasoline program and synthetic rubber components, technical services vital to aviation gasoline program and synthetic rubber components, special technical services essential to production of crude petroleum.

8. Office of Defense Transportation: Great Lakes and Inland Waterways—(A) Only captains and chief engineers; (B) Other licensed officers for 1944 navigation season; airlines—flight personnel, ground personnel only outside the continental United States; railroads and for hire trucking—personnel engaged in railway and motor transport service directly related to the movement of war freight necessary to support the immediate war objectives the withdrawal of which would decrease the safety, speed, and volume of movement so as to adversely affect such war objectives, also (A) railway personnel engaged in assembly line, haul, and breakup of railway freight trains, and (B) key personnel of those trucking companies whose equipment is more than 16,000 tons gross weight of vehicles.

9. War Shipping Administration: Pharmacist mates, off-shore shipping (active seagoing personnel and men in training for service in the Merchant Marine—no more men under 26 are being recruited for training).

10. Board of War Communications: International radiotelegraph, radio telephone and cable carriers outside the continental United States.

11. War Food Administration: Special technical services essential to wet corn milling.

12. Co-ordinator of Fisheries: Operation of commercial fishing vessels of 20 gross tons or over—captains only.

General Hershey said the Government agencies listed had designated representatives to furnish information and advice to State Directors and some of the agencies have prescribed procedures for indorsement of the applications of affected employers.

His telegram, however, stated:

"State directors are authorized to recommend exceptions for registrants engaged in the activities listed herein even though submitted forms 42 A-(special) do not bear the indorsement of a government agency or its representative, but the presence of such authorized indorsement . . . should be given weight as strong evidence of occupational necessity."

General Hershey's list was substantially the list approved by the Committee of Manpower Claimants, an inter-ageney group headed by Paul V. McNutt which met again today to start the task of designating specific plants within the activities and determining the numbers of key men in each plant and activity who will need to be deferred to maintain operations.

No student deferments, General Hershey said in a separate telegram to state directors, shall extend beyond July 1 except for professional students and internes. Temporary deferments are recommended for registrants in recognized colleges or universities who will graduate before July 1 and who are pursuing full-time courses in certain natural scientific and specialized fields.

Mr. McNutt said later today he had recommended that coal mines to be specified in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, Tennesee, Alabama, Southern Wyoming, Washington, and the western part of Virginia be included in the under-26 deferments.

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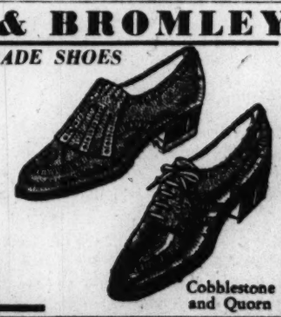
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The Home Forum

Correcting Corporeal Sense

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LET not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid," said Christ Jesus (John 14:27) to his disciples in a time of world stress centuries ago. He was telling them of the Comforter which the Father would send, and this loving admonition came with a declaration of peace. He taught his followers how to heal both sickness and sin through the realization of man's true being as spiritual, not material.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, studied Jesus' teachings and healings and followed his example. She writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 489), "Corporeal sense defrauds and lies: it breaks all the commands of the Mosaic Decalogue to meet its own demands." Realizing our need to correct this impostor, she says on page 167, "We apprehend Life in divine Science only as we live above corporeal sense and correct it."

* * *

To "live above corporeal sense and correct it" is not impossible for those who have gained an understanding of the truth taught by Jesus and made practical for this age by Mrs. Eddy. It relieves the strain of misunderstanding, frustration, and inharmony, which often seem to undermine our activities. The fact is, there can be no misunderstanding when we turn to the one Mind for guidance. At once the friction of many minds is seen as self-will. Divine Mind, reflected by each of God's ideas and governing them all, is acknowledged as supreme. Understanding man's spiritual nature as Godlike, and holding to this true concept, gives a firm and sure basis for harmonious activity in every right direction.

An example of this is found in the following instance. An inharmonious business situation arose in which misunderstanding and friction threatened to obstruct the production of a business. A change of personnel was considered the only solution. At this point Christian Science treatment was begun, and harmonious relationship was the result. The story of Joseph in the book of Genesis proved to be very helpful in working out the problem. Surely Joseph was conscious of God's very presence. But how could he feel God's presence in the midst of the unhappy circumstances of his early experience? Because he turned away from the testimony of the senses and looked only to God and His direction.

* * *

Continued study of the account showed that as long as Joseph worked for one of the lesser officials of Egypt he seemed to be deprived of rightful reward for honest effort, but when he earned the right to work for the king, recognition and fruition were forthcoming. This lesson of serving the king recalls a hymn in the Christian Science Hymnal (No. 330), the first stanza of which follows:

> The King of Love my Shepherd is,
> Whose goodness faileth never;
> I nothing lack, for I am His
> And He is mine forever.

Like a beacon light, Joseph's patience with his brothers shines out. His loving counsel, "Now therefore be not grieved, nor angry with yourselves, that ye sold me hither: for God did send me before you to preserve life" (Genesis 45:5), is a fine example of forgiveness. He repaid treachery with kindness. Self-pity found no place in Joseph's thought because he was expressing helpfulness, usefulness, justice, wisdom, intelligence, and kindly consideration in all his dealings with others.

The definition of Joseph in the Glossary of Science and Health (p. 589) begins, "A corporeal mortal," and continues with the spiritual sense, "a higher sense of Truth rebuking mortal belief, or error, and showing the immortality and supremacy of Truth; pure affection blessing its enemies." These Godlike qualities enabled Joseph to present a successful plan for feeding the people of Egypt during seven years of famine.

* * *

As the Christian Scientist endeavored to live above the corporeal sense testimony and correct it, a complete healing of the business problem mentioned above was realized. Worth-while assignments were received which required a firm basis of co-operation for their successful completion. Spiritual growth resulted in business progress.

The student of Christian Science finds in the daily study of the Bible and Science and Health a never-failing protection from all hindrances to progress and a sure way to correct corporeal sense testimony. Like Joseph, he is in the service of the King, our Father-Mother God, and brings into his experience increased harmony by expressing those divine qualities which enable him to live a happier life and to find, even as did Joseph, a fuller fruition.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

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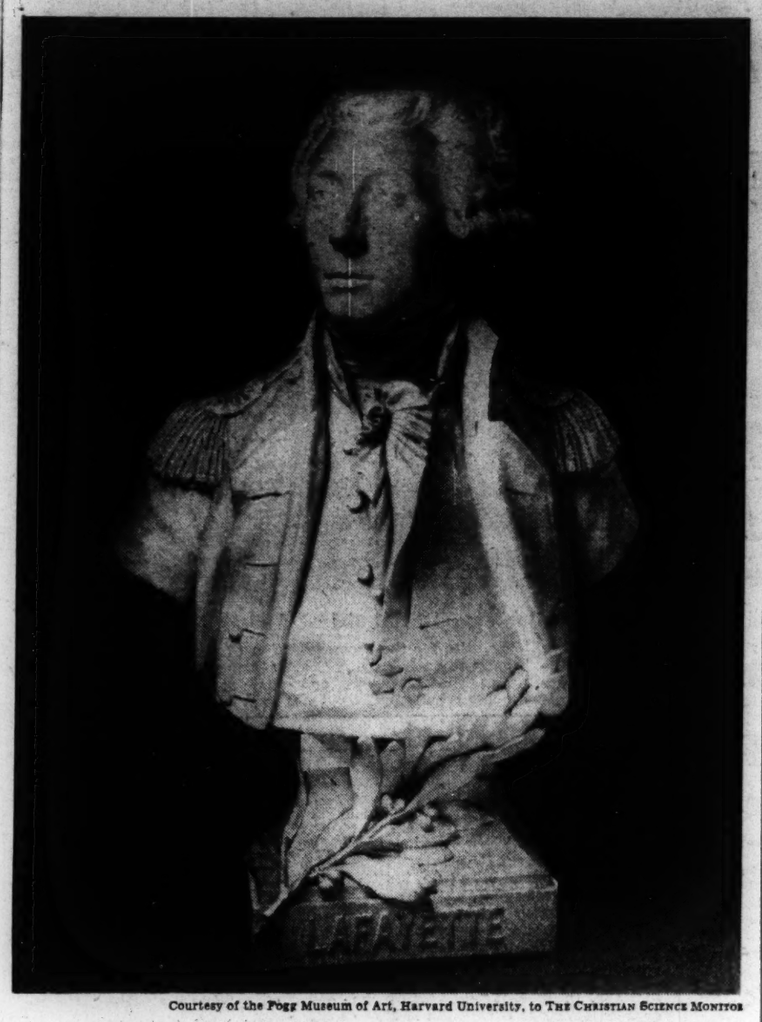

Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAFAYETTE: *The Porcelain Reproduction of a Bust by Houdon*

JEAN-ANTOINE HOUDON (1741-1828), the son of a concierge at an art school in Versailles, knew the sculpture workshop as his playroom. Naturally, then, he came to shape and mold the clay. His special gift as a portraitist was well adapted to the historical epoch in which he lived. For we regard his likenesses of great leaders as invaluable.

Houdon made many busts of his fellow Frenchmen, as well as statues of great American leaders. He came to America in 1785, for the express purpose of seeing George Washington. The Houdon bust is second only to the Athenaeum portrait by Gilbert Stuart as a dependable record of the features of Washington. He received his commission under the recommendation of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson, who declared the Frenchman to be "the first sculptor of the world." This portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette is reproduced in Sèvres porcelain, after a bust by Houdon, made in 1790. The directness of execution, the clarity of statement of facial feature and the details of costume reveal once again the adroit hand of Houdon.

Corriger le Sens corporel

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"QUE VOTRE CŒUR ne se trouble pas et qu'il ne craigne point" (Jean 14:27), dit le Christ Jésus à ses disciples voici bien des siècles, dans une période de trouble et d'agitation. Il leur parlait du Consolateur qu'enverrait le Père; en les exhortant avec amour, il leur annonçait aussi la paix. Ceux qui le suivaient apprirent de lui comment guérir la maladie et le péché par la réalisation du véritable être de l'homme, non pas matériel mais spirituel.

Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, étudia les enseignements et les guérisons de Jésus, dont elle suivit l'exemple. Elle écrit, dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (p. 489): "Le sens corporel trompe et ment; il transgresse tous les commandements du Décalogue mosaïque, afin de satisfaire à ses propres exigences." Comprenant qu'il nous faut corriger cet imposteur, elle déclare, à la page 167: "Nous ne saisissons la Vie dans la Science divine que dans la mesure où nous vivons au-dessus du sens corporel et le corrigeons."

Vivre "au-dessus du sens corporel" et le corriger n'est point chose impossible pour qui comprend la vérité enseignée par Jésus, et rendue pratique à notre époque par Mrs. Eddy. Cette attitude porte remède à la tension, aux malentendus, aux déceptions, à l'inharmonie qui semblent souvent frustrer nos efforts. Le fait est qu'il ne saurait y avoir de mésintelligence lorsqu'on se tourne vers l'unique Entendement pour être guidé. L'on voit tout de suite que le désaccord entre plusieurs entendements est dû à la volonté personnelle. L'on reconnaît la suprématie de l'Entendement divin, reflété par chacune des idées de Dieu et les gouvernant toutes. Comprendre que la nature spirituelle de l'homme reflète Dieu, s'attacher à ce vrai concept, donne à l'activité louable, dans quelque direction qu'elle s'exerce, un fondement sûr et solide, qui la rend harmonieuse.

Pour illustrer ceci, le fait suivant nous servira d'exemple. Dans un établissement commercial, des difficultés surgirent; la mésentente et les conflits gênaient la bonne marche des affaires, qu'ils menaçaient de rendre improductives. Un changement de personnel semblait offrir l'unique solution possible. Sur ces entrefaites, l'on eut recours au traitement par la Science Chrétienne, et bientôt les rapports devinrent harmonieux. Pour résoudre ce problème, l'histoire de Joseph, relatée dans le livre de la Genèse, fut d'un grand secours. Certes, ce patriarche était conscient de la présence divine. Mais pouvait-il sentir cette présence lorsque au début de sa carrière les malheurs fondaient sur lui? Oui, car il se détournait du témoignage des sens matériels, il s'attendait à Dieu et se laissait guider par Lui seul.

En approfondissant le récit biblique, l'on remarqua ce fait: tant que Joseph travaillait pour un officier ou pour un autre fonctionnaire égyptien, la récompense de ses bons efforts paraissait lui être enlevée; mais lorsque, ayant fait preuve de grandes aptitudes, il put enfin travailler pour le roi, ses labeurs furent appréciés et portèrent des fruits. Servir le roi! Cette leçon nous rappelle un cantique dont le premier verset déclare (Hymnaire de la Science Chrétienne, N° 330):

> Le Roi d'Amour est mon Berger,
> Fidèle est Sa tendresse;
> De rien je ne saurais manquer,
> Je suis à Lui sans cesse.

La patience de Joseph envers ses frères brille comme un phare au sein des ténèbres. Il leur dit: "Maintenant, ne vous affligez pas et n'ayez pas de regrets de ce que vous m'avez vendu pour être conduit ici; car c'est pour vous conserver la vie que Dieu m'a envoyé devant vous" (Genèse 45:5); et par ce conseil plein d'amour, il nous donne un bel exemple de pardon. Rendant le bien pour le mal, il secourut avec bonté ceux qui l'avaient livré à des marchands d'esclaves. Joseph n'avait pas coutume de s'apitoyer sur soi-même; la pitié égotiste ne trouvait aucune place dans sa pensée, car il exprimait dans toute sa conduite la serviabilité, le travail efficace, la justice, la sagesse, l'intelligence, la bonté, les égards pour autrui.

A la page 589, le Glossaire de *Science et Santé* explique ce que représente Joseph; cette définition dit d'abord: "Un mortel corporel;" puis elle passe à la signification spirituelle, que voici: "Un sens plus haut de la Vérité réprouvant la croyance mortelle, ou erreur, et montrant l'immortalité et la suprématie de la Vérité; une affection pure bénissant ses ennemis." Grâce à ces qualités dont la source est en Dieu, Joseph put établir un plan qui pendant sept années de famine permit de nourrir tout le peuple égyptien.

Ajoutons, pour en revenir au problème mentionné précédemment, que le Scientiste Chrétien s'efforça de vivre au-dessus du sens corporel et de le corriger; et il en résulta une guérison complète. La maison put entreprendre et mener à bien de grandes tâches pour lesquelles la coopération était indispensable. La croissance spirituelle se traduisit donc entre autres par des progrès dans les affaires.

Pour le Scientiste Chrétien, l'étude quotidienne de la Bible et de *Science et Santé* est une protection constante, efficace; elle écarte ce qui veut s'opposer aux progrès, elle corrige à coup sûr le témoignage des sens corporels. Le Scientiste, à l'instar de Joseph, est au service du Roi, de notre Père-Mère Dieu; son existence devient toujours plus harmonieuse, car il manifeste les qualités divines qui lui permettent de goûter le bonheur véritable et d'arriver, comme Joseph, à des réalisations meilleures.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Music in the Garden

> Early in the morning,
> In the dewy garden,
> Suddenly I heard it,
> Music on the breeze.
> Warbling of the thrushes,
> Twittering of the linnets,
> Every little bird note
> Coming from the trees.
>
> Joyfully I listened,
> Till I thought of cherries,
> Cherries that we needed—
> For the breakfast fruit.
> Swift I ran to scare them,
> Scare the little robbers—
> All I found was David
> Playing on his flute.

GWEN CASTLE

Victor Hugo Reports a Grand Fête

M. DE MONTPENSIER gave a fête this evening in the Parc des Minimes, in the Forest of Vincennes.

It was splendid and delightful. The fête cost the Prince two hundred thousand francs. In the Forest had been erected a multitude of tents, borrowed from the government repository and the French Museum of Arms, some of which were historical. This alone cost ten thousand francs. There were the tent of the Emperor of Morocco, taken at the battle of Isly, and exhibited three years previously at the Tuileries upon a wooden platform constructed inside the big fountain; the tent of Abd-el-Kader, taken with the Smala, very handsome, with red and yellow arabesques embroidered in satin; another tent of the Bey of Constantine, of a wonderfully elegant shape; and, finally, the tent given to Napoleon by the Sultan Selim.

The latter eclipsed all the others. From the outside it appeared like an ordinary tent, remarkable for having—in the canvas little windows, of which the frames were of rope—three windows on each side. The inside was superb. The visitor found himself inside a great chest of gold brocade; upon this brocade were flowers and a thousand fancy devices. On looking closely into the cords of the windows, one discovered that they were of the most magnificent gold and silver lace; each window had its awning of gold brocade; the inner lining of the tent was of silk, with large red and blue stripes. If I had been Napoleon I should have liked to place my iron bed in this tent of gold and flowers, and to sleep in it on the eve of Wagram, Jena, and Friedland.

The tables were laid out under some other tents; there were ample refreshments, and buffets everywhere. The guests, while numbering more than four thousand, were neither crowded nor few and far between. Nowhere was there a crush. There were not enough ladies. . . .

Along each side of the great avenue was a row of Gothic panoplies from the Artillery Museum; some leaning against the oaks and the lime-trees, others erect and with the visor shut, seated upon dummy steeds, with caparisons and coats-of-arms, with trappings and dazzling chamfrons. These steel statues, masked and motionless in the midst of the rejoicings, and covered with flashes and streams of light, had something dazzling and sinister in their appearance. Quadrilles were danced to vocal music. Nothing more charming could be conceived than these youthful voices singing melodies among the trees in soft, deep tones; one might have fancied the guests to be enchanted knights tarrying forever in this wood to listen to the songs of fairies.

Everywhere in the trees were suspended colored lanterns, presenting the appearance of luminous oranges. Nothing stranger could be imagined than this illuminated fruit appearing suddenly upon the branches.

Towards one o'clock in the morning some fireworks were let off, and the forest was illuminated with Bengal lights. Then supper was served at the table of the Princesses; all the ladies sat down to supper, the gentlemen remained standing. Afterwards dancing was resumed.—From "Things Seen," by VICTOR HUGO. (1847).

Little Neighbor

THE FIRST TIME I saw her, about two years ago, she was "riding" the porch rail of her house in the manner peculiar to three-year-olds. Her chubby round face looked like a big red apple under the green gnome-like cap which came to a point on top. Under the weight of several sweaters she looked top-heavy, as if at any moment she might roll off into the grass. She was bouncing up and down, the rail a horse and her long gayly-colored scarf a whip.

"Hello!" she said in a frank bid for friendship, as I walked by her house on my way downtown.

"Hello, Bunny," I replied. "How are you?"

Her big brown eyes shone with amazement. "How did you know my name?" she asked, looking up at me as if I were gifted with magic.

"Oh, a wandering gypsy told me," I said, saucily.

Bunny unwound herself from the rail and came skipping to my side.

"What's a wandrin' gypsy?" she asked, grasping the new expression eagerly.

"Why, gypsies wander all over the country," I said. "They wear bright costumes and they dance and sing and have wonderful times."

* * *

Bunny looked thoughtful for a moment. Then she said, seriously: "There's a gypsy in our back yard. She wears bright costumes and dances and sings. She lives in a tree and eats nuts. She's awfully nice." Bunny's eyes twinkled and she clapped her hands gleefully, as if to say: "All right, you go on from there." I went on from there as well as I could, but I could see that my imagination was poor beside hers and that it needed to be "overhauled."

I am at home only on week-ends, so we saw each other for only a few hours each week. The minute I got off the bus outside my door, I would hear: "Virginia! Virginia!" even before seeing her, and she would appear from behind a tree or under a bush and come running to me, her arms outstretched. I would start to go inside, reminding myself of the hundred things I ought to do. But the sight of that little face, full of eagerness and joy, and the sound of the little voice saying: "You're coming out, aren't you?" would always send me outdoors again as soon as I had changed my clothes.

* * *

Our activity depended upon the time of year. In the fall, we raked leaves, working sometimes on her lawn and more often on ours (ours being, unfairly to her, much bigger). It was not a question of whether she could handle a rake three times her size. It was a question of whether I could keep up with her unlimited energies. She caught on at once to my system of raking the leaves into a pile, putting them into a basket, and emptying the basket in the field across the driveway. She understood her particular task and she did it, not without a running sound track of comments, however, on everything in the universe, visible or invisible. Of course, we injected a fair amount of play into our work. I did not expect a child of three to rake all afternoon, without getting something from it in the way of fun. So we formed an extra-sized pile of leaves and then, holding hands, we ran forward and fell face downward into it, rolling around like puppies at play. We picked out the leaves from each other's clothes and neck and face, laughing because we looked so funny to each other. Then we heard her mother calling: "Bunny! Supper!" and I walked half-way with her, according to custom, giving her a little bag of cookies which my mother had made, also according to custom.

In the winter, we had sliding. In the spring, we visited the brook behind my house. In the summer, we just sat and rocked. But, in any season, we had a game that always amused us. It was simple—naming objects we saw, prefixing them with "Mr." She would say: "Mr. Porch, Mr. Door, Mr. Tree," her big eyes darting back and forth in the thrill of discovering "things." I would go on with: "Mr. Sidewalk, Mr. Car, Mr. Road." This would last as long as our collective vocabularies held out. Her feeling for words was unusual. She would surprise me by saying words like "dilapidated," pronouncing it in baby fashion—"dilapdated," but getting it out, just the same, and furthermore knowing what it meant.

* * *

Holidays were, naturally, lots of fun. I shall never forget last Hallowe'en. Bunny's mother had warned us that we were likely to be visited by an apparition that evening. So, when we heard a low knocking on the back door, we were not surprised to see a tiny figure, completely shrouded in white, holding a round fat pumpkin which was grinning at us puckishly. Even now I can smell the nutty warm odor of the tallow burning within that pumpkin. We invited the apparition to come in and relieve itself of its burden, which it did obediently. Then we talked to it and asked how it felt to be dressed like that, but the apparition would not answer. It just stood perfectly still. Then we said we had some nice brownies that Mother had just made, and wasn't it too bad that apparitions didn't talk; for, if they couldn't talk, they certainly couldn't eat cookies. Whereupon a little hand came out from under the white sheet and its owner said: "I want a cookie. I'm just Bunny!"

Our little neighbor has moved now to another town, but she will always be with me in thought. For, whenever I was tempted to feel superior to her because of my advantage in years, she would make some illuminating statement that caused me to suspect that I had a lot to learn from her.

Now I am sure that, whenever the exigencies of life seem temporarily to be more than I can bear, the remembrance of Bunny's radiant smile and child-like acceptance of good-will pull me back to reality.

V. M.

Brook Hollow

> We crossed to the high bank above the stream,
> The deep moss silencing our cautious tread
> Where day was dusk and no bird overhead
> Sang in these woods to make them less a dream.
> And as we circled rock and root we spoke
> In whispers, to a strange accompaniment
> Of muffled echoes following where we went
> Through these nocturnal caves of pine and oak.
>
> Fathoms below the little brook was still
> In green translucency where sunglint shone
> Reflected for a moment and was gone.
> Sky-drawn, we climbed, and on and up the hill,
> Leaving the twilight of the stream behind,
> A silver pool of memory in the mind.

SARA KING CARLETON

They Came to Study America

ENGLISH TRAVELLERS to the United States between 1836 and 1860 were a motley lot. Jackson's administration was drawing to a close when Harriet Martineau, after a youth devoted to social reform and religious writings, crossed the Atlantic "to compare the existing state of society in America with the principles on which it was professedly founded." She found a land of corduroy roads and canal boats. . . . A bare quarter-century later the Prince of Wales was whisked around the nation in a specially constructed railroad car to receive the plaudits of curious throngs. Between the two there passed in kaleidoscopic array, authors, journalists, lecturers, scientists, businessmen, clergymen, soldiers, politicians, artists, promoters, actors, songwriters, and sportsmen—to mention but a few. . . .

The total number of Englishmen who came to visit America during these years can never be estimated accurately, since no statistics of this type were kept by either the British or American governments. However, the number appears to have been quite large. Of these, approximately two hundred and thirty published accounts of their travels. . . .

Travel accounts naturally reflected the special interests of their authors. The Reverend George Lewis devoted most of his book to American churches; Tremenheere to schools; Rhys to the theatre; Berkeley to hunting; Captain Mackinnon to the Navy; and the Reverend F. J. Jobson to Methodism. "Bleeding Kansas" found its spokesman in Gladstone, feminism in Mrs. Finch, negro slavery in Fanny Kemble. Satiated with the mysteries of Africa and Arabia, Burton came to Utah to write about the Mormons. Oliver, an untutored emigrant, wrote a little-known but excellent booklet on western agriculture. As for the Far West, Ruxton told of his adventures with the Indians and fur-trappers of the Rockies, while Kelly described life in the roaring mining camps of California. America was sufficiently vast and varied to allow each to find what he sought. —From "The British Traveller in America, 1836-1860," by MAX BERGER. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Second Section

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1944 Apr 11

Brazil Tightens Lines in Fight to Banish Famine Amid Great Plenty

Nazis See Revenge in Sky, Then Bombs Begin to Fall

Braunschweig peasants delighted at sight of huge air armada which they believe is headed for London—Joy short-lived as surrounding country is shaken—Planes prove to be American.

By Ernest Zaugg

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 11—They thought the long-awaited Nazi vengeance for Allied bombings, which was to lay London in ruins and smash the American and British air fleets over Britain, was at hand.

The story is told by one eyewitness recently in Germany.

"I was standing with a group of peasants on the outskirts of Braunschweig when overhead roared 700 big bombers in groups of three, forming a huge 'Christmas tree,' this eyewitness said. 'They each looked about one yard long and their 2,800 motors roared like a huge swarm of bees—a magnificent spectacle.

"The peasants were delighted. 'Look,' they shouted, 'our planes are going to England. At last our Government is giving us vengeance.

Short-Lived Joy

"A few minutes later they saw bombs dropping on the outskirts of the city and shouted, 'Look! They are dropping bombs—they are Americans! Where did they come from in plain daylight?'"

The long-promised vengeance for which these peasants had been waiting for almost a year was a "reality" for them for only a few minutes. Their joy was the momentary illusion given them by the American Air Force.

"One can understand the error of the peasants," the eyewitness continued. "I myself was amazed that so many Americans came over in broad daylight, though I did not for a moment think they were Germans, as the Germans would have started from the coast or from north Germany and would not have been over Braunschweig, nor could the Germans get so many planes together, in my opinion.

Believe What They Read

"These peasants, however, were dull-witted backwoodsmen who believe everything they read in the papers. Hence they figured that if the bombers were Americans, they should have been falling down in flames with German fighters and flak giving them the hot time described in the Nazi press.

As it was, however, they were flying in perfect order at first without a sign of German reaction. Then after a while a few German fighters began hovering around and German antiaircraft batteries began shooting, but they did not touch the Americans.

The whole affair was merely the backfire of an attack against another city and was not meant for Braunschweig at all, except for a few factories on outskirts and in order to give the population a demonstration of Allied might."

Germans are prone to such illusions. They now live in such an unnatural state of fear, events are so startling and unexpected, official propaganda so badly stuck on the wrong track, etc., that bombings in one night destroy cities which have been centuries in growing.

Since the illusory "vengeance attack" against England, Braunschweigers have had repeated opportunities to learn that it is not their turn to practice vengeance, but the turn of the Allies.

During the attack April 5 against the Messerschmitt works and the Braunschweig railway station, the Germans, though stronger than during the above-described daylight raid, none the less still were inferior to the "American armada."

Except for some innocent peasants, no one in Germany believes anymore in the Wehrmacht's "mystery weapon." The date of its expected appearance has been continuously postponed.

Now people say the Allies have smashed all secret-weapon factories, rockets steered by radio could have been disturbed anyway and led off the track, the only thing left is gas and only a power with air superiority would try that.

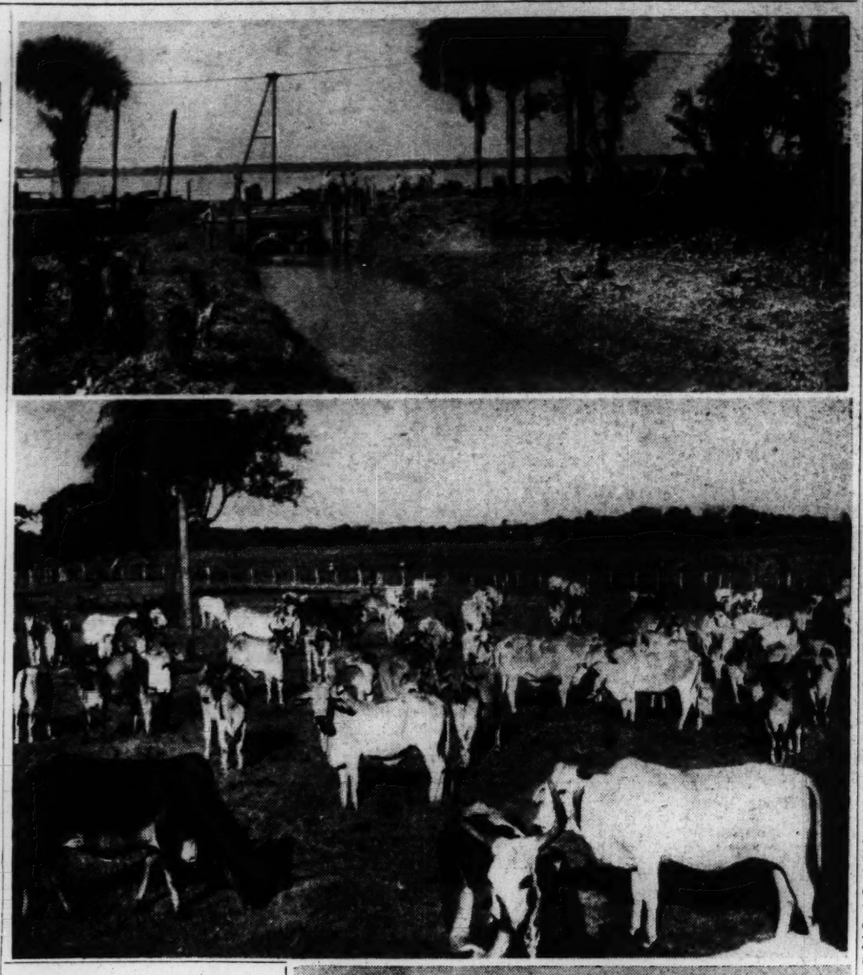
Mysterious Dr. Goebbels

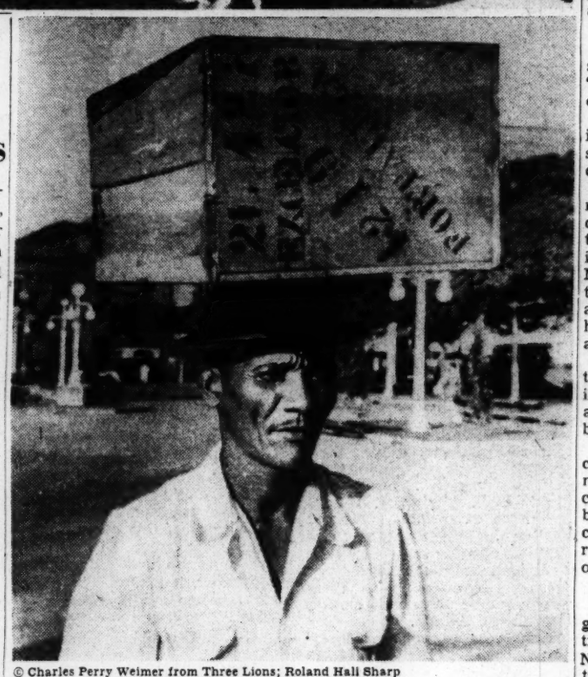
Almost in every weekly article in Das Reich, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels has been speaking mysteriously about revenge, saying "there are certain things one cannot talk about in wartime as one would reveal their secret to the enemy. However, it is the duty of every citizen to wait and practice self-restraint until everything is ready for the big blow."

The above-mentioned eyewitness, a truck driver, has had wide experience in Germany's bomb-shattered cities. He says Kassel is the worst-bombed. Hardly a stone is left intact in the city itself, although work goes on in its suburbs.

"In Berlin, I saw 70 searchlights centered on one plane. In Hamburg, only one street was open for me to get out with my truck," he said. "In the Elbe, only the masts of sunken ships were visible. In Hannover, sanitary, transport and fire-fighting personnel were summoned from all surrounding cities.

"In Berlin, streetcars, trees, gardens were on some roofs, while other roofs were in the streets. In Hamburg, huge freight vessels were tossed up into the streets. In Berlin, heavy cars of the Berlin city railway were hurled many meters from the tracks and one penetrated the outer wall of a burnt-out house and remained resting within the walls with its wheels facing upward."





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Brazil a Land of Promise

Upper: Part of the work of the Public Health Service, the agency of the Co-ordinator's Office, and Brazilian health officials is the construction of a flood gate near Belem to prevent river tide waters from escaping to form stagnant pools. Center: Zebu cattle on the Fazenda Firme in the Matto Grosso region. The Fazenda was founded in 1880 by Gomez Silva and feeds 18,000 cattle, 7,000 sheep, and covers 15,000 square acres. Lower: A "carregador" or porter in Fortaleza, Ceara State, with the distinctive local hats made of a broad leather band and padded inside to fit the shape of the head in carrying heavy burdens. They are licensed, and this carregador keeps his license badge of brass shined like a ship's hardware.

Polish Corps Keen to Fight Against Nazis

NAPLES, April 11 (AP)—Gen. Kazimierz Sosnkowski, Polish Commander in Chief, after visiting units of the Second Polish Corps now fighting in Italy, said today that the men were in high spirits and keen to fight and will play a part in winning this phase of the war.

Asked if the mountain country of Italy was not difficult for the Poles, who are accustomed to plains, General Sosnkowski said "this country is difficult for all the Allies."

General Sosnkowski said Underanswer questions of a political nature. He said, however, that the reception given the Polish Underground leaders in Poland by Soviet advance units was "not the same all over."

In some places, he said, the two forces had co-operated, but there had been "disquieting reports which are being investigated" from other points along the Russian front.

The Polish Underground forces, which are larger than the organized Polish Army of 100,000 troops, are united under one leader who takes orders from the Polish Exile Government in London, the General said.

He declined to discuss the "disquieting reports" beyond stating that the Polish Government had approached the British and United States Governments concerning them.

In answer to another question the General said "the Polish forces are absolutely free from prejudice against their Jewish members," and remarked that he recently had decorated a number of Jewish soldiers for valor in service with the Polish Commandos in Italy. He also pointed to the decoration posthumously awarded to Michael Klepicz, leader of Jewish resistance in the Warsaw ghetto, who was killed by the Germans.

The General said that the role of the Polish Underground army is becoming gradually more important and that "it is bound to threaten seriously the rear of the German armies at the moment when the enemy can least afford to be hampered in an way."

Mihailovic Seen Making New Bid for Public Favor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 11—Gen. Draja Mihailovic, whose early fame as leader of the Yugoslav guerrillas has been overshadowed of late by the popularity of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), Partisan leader, apparently is preparing to make a new bid for public favor through the services of the Yugoslav Democratic Agency.

This Agency, already in operation, is designed to balance somewhat the "Free Yugoslavia" Radio of Marshal Broz, so that equal attention may be given to the activity of General Mihailovic's forces now fighting in the mountains of Yugoslavia.

According to the new Agency, General Mihailovic is able to mobilize more men than Tito by simple military orders. He could mobilize 300,000 men, it is claimed, but has, in fact, only 25,000 now mobilized because he does not want to squander national forces at the inopportune moment.

Attacks Small Groups

General Mihailovic's tactics are to attack in small groups, surprising the Germans on the roads and in the mountains, away from villages, in order not to involve the native population and thus lead the Germans to reprisals.

The Yugoslav Democratic Agency believes that the tactics of Marshal Broz are too costly to be practical. It is pointed out that while, with 75,000 men, he was able to take entire villages all along the Dalmatian coast and in half of Croatia, he could not maintain his position against the Germans who with Stukkas and tanks retook the towns and killed everyone friendly to the Partisans.

The Agency claims that as a result Tito is cornered in West Bosnia after great losses among the population and is holding only seven German divisions, whereas General Mihailovic is still playing cat and mouse with the Germans on a larger terrain of eastern Bosnia, Herzogovina, Montenegro, and all Serbia, holding 18 divisions of Germans and Bulgarians, 30,000 troops of puppet Premier, Milan Nedic, and considerable Albanian mercenaries.

The common Mihailovic method, it is explained, is to attack the Germans while they are en route to a gathering place from which they launch or plan to launch an offensive against him. Since the Germans approach a trysting place from various directions, action is thus broken up into several units.

Send Reinforcements

For example, when a Mihailovic commander in the Kopaonik sector heard of a planned German meeting near Trestenik to include 2,500 German troops coming from Belgrade and 2,500 coming from Nish, he sent 500 men on reconnaissance duty to contact the approaching Geermans.

The Yugoslav guerrillas held up the Germans for two days in open fighting.

When news arrived that the Germans were sending reinforcements from Sarajevo, volunteers were called to halt the German columns.

Technical troops mined the road at four places at 50-yard intervals, and at two-yard intervals the soldiers dug in in individual bunkers on either side of the road.

The Germans entered the trap without suspicion. Yugoslav soldiers jumped from their hiding place and overcame the German forces, and captured considerable booty.

Soldier Has to Bail Out On First Airplane Ride

GILA ARMY AIR FIELD, Ariz., (AP)—It was strictly an elevator ride for Private James A. Asbury of Temple City, Calif.

He went up for his first plane ride and was back on the ground via parachute 10 minutes later. Motor trouble caused it.

Education Key Weapon in Vital Battle

Co-ordinated drive aimed to meet twofold need of more food and wiser use of existing food.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

SALGUEIRO, Brazil—On the glare-lighted rear wall of the bare entry lobby in a main street pension here hangs a proclamation of orders to the populace in the "Battle of Alimentation."

Gen. Newton Calvacanti, military commander in the region, signed the proclamation as President and Co-ordinator of the Battle of Food Production in the Northeast.

The need is twofold—more food and wiser use of existing food.

Helping Brazil in this undertaking of great social significance is the United States Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

The need is urgent. Live in this region among these people for only a short time and you part company with romantic notions that Brazil as a whole is bursting with plenty. Brazil is rich with food, but not uniformly so. In Brazil some of the most acute food problems center in the periodically arid Northeast.

It would be difficult to find a comparably large area anywhere in the world where human feeding is more backward or more disastrous to public well-being. During six years in travels throughout Latin America I have encountered worse food conditions only in completely Indian or colored communities. And the Northeast interior is predominantly white.

Everything and Nothing

Of these people, a wise and sympathetic friend said to me: "They have everything; they need everything."

The first part of the statement is open to some reservations. The second part is evident to the most casual observer.

Until the drought is at least measurably conquered in its recurring effects on food production and on general employment, it hardly can be said that the Northeast has everything. Between droughts the region thrives, although even then the fixed habits of food use—or misuse—are a handicap.

The Brazilian Government and the Co-ordinator's office in Washington are striking simultaneously against both flanks of the food battle line.

Plans of the campaign for increasing food production are necessarily long-range. So is the campaign of public education for better food use, although both campaigns have important short-range objectives now on the line of march.

Training Course

In Fortaleza, State of Ceará, 60 girls are being selected for a training course of one year in a Nutrition School to be built by the Comissão Brasileiro-Americano. Two girls are being given eight months of training in Rio de Janeiro. The sponsoring Comissão, or Commission, is maintained by the Brazilian Division of Development in the National Department of Vegetal Production, and the North American Co-ordinator's Office. Three fourths of the money is North American. Brazil provides equipment as well as more than half of the personnel.

Sixty girls instructed in better food uses, marching against generations of unsanitary habits among at least 3,000,000 persons! It is a small beginning, but other 60 can come, and more, until the Northeast no longer fills its plates with a sawdust of dried mandioca and a few greasy chunks of meat prepared under conditions best not described.

In cities such as Fortaleza, and on fringes of the interior where better and more diversified food has displaced the dishes of poverty and habit, mandioca already has been reduced to its proper place as an occasional part of a well-balanced meal. You talk with persons who are themselves so close to this social transition that they express pleasure at having advanced beyond it.

Mandioca is a fibrous root and has distinct food value. It is widely used under various names throughout Latin America. But some measure of the bad effects of its overuse can be seen in this: A cupful of the dried and ground meal when put with water will swell to five or six times its original volume. And these people eat two or more cupfuls, when they can get it, with every meal. The young children and even babies are given it.

Mandioca Habit

So ingrained is the mandioca habit that persons accustomed to it do not savor even a good meal without spreading some of this sawdust over it. You see them in hotels or on boats—cultured people—pause as though not satisfied with their plate. They reach for the large mandioca shaker as others might reach for salt and pepper.

Weaning the people away from poverty-stricken diets that are on all fours with the "grease and grits" of the North American South requires first of all the availability of fruits, vegetables, fresh milk, well-prepared meats, and diversified cereals. Development of such foods in the Northeast is hindered by the hesitation of private capital to invest until more security is provided against ruin in years of drought.

The first large-scale efforts to solve this underlying problem do not run back as far as the recorded droughts of greatest intensity. There was a devastating one in 1877, another in 1888, one in 1915, a smaller one in 1919, another in 1930-32, and the latest which began in 1942. While many observers deny the existence of a regular cycle, some sets of figures show a drought roughly every 10 to 11 years.

Established in 1908

The Brazilian Government at Rio de Janeiro established in 1908 the Inspectoria Federal de Obras Contra Seccas, charged with solving or at least ameliorating the droughts. With varying intensity the work has continued to date. The present Inspector General is Dr. Vinicius de Berredo, with headquarters at Rio.

Work of the Inspectoria is to study soils, give technical assistance to farmers in irrigation, increase knowledge of plants, control insect pests that abound in the Northeast, promote education, and provide transport.

Relatively little of a tangible nature was done until the late 1920's and early 1930's. Small and medium dams were built at first, wells were sunk, and roads improved.

Ambitious projects then surged to the fore. At Orós on the Jaguaribe River in Ceará State, work was actually begun on a dam to be at that time the third largest in the world. The Orós reservoir was dramatized for Brazilians by the fact it would hold more water than Guanabara Bay at Rio de Janeiro.

Work at Standstill

Work at Orós, as well as at other sites of big dams, came to a standstill largely due to shortage of capital. Much of the early effort has resulted in forming stagnant pools. Regular use of the water for irrigation has yet to become general even around dams already built.

At present, the capitalization of new dams is proceeding in smaller ways. There are two types of cooperative plans. In one, the Brazilian National Government pays 75 per cent of the cost, and the State pays 25 per cent. The dam then belongs to the state. Under the other plan the National Government pays half, and individual farmers or groups of farmers pay the other half. These dams belong to the farmers.

More than 200 dams have been built by farmers. The Government lists 68 of its own having capacities of more than 1,000,000 cubic meters. Four others of this size are under construction.

Parallelling the dam program is the road program, for transport of food and the rapid movement of populations from areas hardest hit by drought. The Inspectoria has built more than 3,000 miles of first-class gravel and dirt roads, with concrete bridges and culverts.

Co-operative Plans Aid Brazil Farmers

Tightening of food lines in Brazil, where the people "have everything" but still "need everything," is described by Mr. Sharp following examination of conditions there during his current trip to Latin America. Educational and financial help to farmers and other governmental measures are being employed to increase production of food as well as more economic use of existing food. Two types of cooperative plans encourage farmers to build dams as a means of drought control.

Deep-rooted habits which shun 'balanced' meals found major obstacle to success.

There are many more miles of second-class roads.

These roads are kept up by the Inspectoria. On the main trunk lines, the way is generally broad and satisfactory. Trucks maintain the interior's communications, not only for freight, but for passengers. Few are the bus lines under war conditions.

Eight Agricultural Posts

Eight agricultural posts are maintained in the Northeast, extending to the banks of the São Francisco River.

Irrigation officials report that the people are receptive to new ideas. Generally the workers are more receptive than their employers. People crowd around the dams. In April, 1938, it was reported that the reservoirs held 700,000,000 cubic meters of water. Reckoning 30,000 cubic meters of water as an average needed to irrigate one hectare for a year, this would provide for 23,300 hectares. Yet today, less than 5,000 hectares are irrigated, according to governmental officials in charge.

To remedy this situation, engineers are laying out networks of irrigation canals on their drafting boards, but large-scale capital does not appear to speed the work.

Until larger measures are possible, relief officials are concentrating on better use of existing dams, foods, and other natural resources.

The regional headquarters of the Co-ordinator's Office for Ceará, Piauhy, and Maranhão is located in Fortaleza, Capital of Ceará. In charge is Dr. Sanford B. Fenne, who plans one large over-all model farm in each state. Smaller projects are to deal with irrigation, truck farming, and cattle. There is to be a training school for farm boys.

Victory Gardens have been promoted with good results. Many of these have to be planted in boxes of soil raised on stilts and protected against ants. Several varieties of ants operate here, including one that specializes in digging tunnels along the rows and carrying away planted seeds before they can sprout.

Small Loans to Farmers

Small loans are made to farmers. Dr. Fenne reported that 930 farmers had received a total of $53,111. Seed distribution is also an important phase of the work.

A public restaurant is planned in Fortaleza, to be operated in conjunction with the Nutrition School for Girls, previously mentioned. The lot has been purchased.

In this area, the Co-ordinator's Office puts cultural and information services at the end of its line of activities, after public health, sanitation, food, and nutrition. Part of its work is to supply United States armed forces in the area with some of their food requirements, giving due regard to needs of the local market.

Special attention is being directed to increasing food production in naturally watered areas. Outstanding is Guaramiranga in the mountains about 60 miles south of Fortaleza. At 2,600 feet elevation, Guaramiranga catches high moist winds and is green, its valleys resembling the valleys of Virginia. Soil is good. Potatoes can be grown. Cattle thrive.

Even the parched wild growth is being combed for its food possibilities. Dr. José Guimaraes Duque, in charge of irrigation for the Inspectoria, has located a new source for flour and food oil from beans of the Favela tree. Millions of the trees grow wild in the Northeast. They belong in the family of the castor bean. Rich in food value, the bean makes cake for animal fodder with 66 per cent protein. The bread flour is palatable and nourishing.

Must Nations Lose Sovereignty?

Today and the Problems of the Peace ..... *By Homer Metz*

The News:

WASHINGTON, April 11—Any international organization to maintain peace, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said in his radio talk on American foreign policy, must be based on firm and binding obligations that the member nations will not use force against one another, and must provide for the maintenance of adequate forces, a world court, machinery for adjusting controversies outside the realm of international law, and other institutions for the development of new international rules.

The Future:

Stripped of verbiage, the dominant question in the problem of establishing a postwar international organization or supra-government boils down to this:

How much sovereignty should the member nations surrender?

If we remember the obvious dangers of generalizing and oversimplification and rigidly define sovereignty as the right of a nation to do as it pleases, it can be said that all advocates of an international order agree that some portion of national sovereignty must be surrendered.

Former Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, who has consistently favored a fair share of international co-operation, declared in a recent speech, "Any treaty to which this country is a party necessarily limits our sovereignty."

And Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, who repeatedly has expressed his desire to see the United States kept clear of foreign "entanglements," wrote in a newspaper article a few weeks ago, "The first step in any league [of nations] is to write an international law by which the nations shall agree to be governed."

But after that the agreement ends.

Many Opinions

There are as many opinions on the amount of sovereignty that should be given up as there are opinions about what should be done with Germany.

One of the most articulate of those who believe that individual nations ultimately must surrender all sovereignty over external affairs to a world state if permanent peace is to be assured is Dr. Mortimer J. Adler of the University of Chicago.

In his book "How to Think About War and Peace" he asserts:

"Englishmen must learn to say, 'England second,' Russians, 'Russia second,' Americans, 'America second.' The true patriot can be reconciled to, perhaps even enthusiastic about, these difficult words if he but realizes that peace requires no nation to be second to any other, but only to the world."

On the other hand, Mrs. Ruth Bryan Rohde, former United States Minister to Denmark, doubtless spoke for a substantial segment of opinion both in this country and abroad when she said:

"Nations should be asked to surrender only that degree of national sovereignty which every individual citizen has long been accustomed to surrender in order to insure the security and peace of the community."

Willkie's View

And a somewhat different view of sovereignty is offered by Wendell L. Willkie. In the current issue of Foreign Affairs, the erstwhile presidential aspirant declares in substance that a modern nation can retain its essential sovereignty only through the surrender of a certain degree of its nominal sovereignty.

He puts it this way:

". . . An American foreign policy which assumes that nations 'are separate, distinct and wholly independent' is a foreign policy which permits other nations to make decisions affecting vital American interests at *their* convenience and when *they* choose."

These three concepts are fairly representative of the thinking that is being done on this momentous issue all over the world.

How much sovereignty should a nation be asked to give up?

In some way or another, the architects of the future must find an answer that is satisfactory.

That is, if they hope to have a postwar international organization with teeth in it.

Paintings Bought By Dutch as An Inflation Hedge

LONDON, April 11 (AP)—The purchase of paintings as an inflationary hedge has been adopted by at least one commercial enterprise in Occupied Holland, it was reported April 10 by Aneta, Netherlands news agency.

The directors of J. G. Wyers, industrial trading company of Amsterdam, finding it impossible to reinvest in the business more than 2,500,000 guilders (about $1,350,000), has bought paintings by acknowledged masters and covered the value with comprehensive insurance policies.

Their action was disclosed when stockholders, puzzled by a new item, 371,000 guilders "objets d'art," in last year's balance sheet, asked for an explanation at a general meeting.

Directors explained that since the money could not be put back into the business, and because of the uncertain future of the purchasing power of the guilder as well as the difficulty of investing money in shares or in real estate, they had decided to buy paintings, the value of which could not be questioned.

Good Neighbor Policy Spurred By Activities of Mrs. Kibbe

By Mildred Weiler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As an ordinary citizen on a vacation trip to Mexico in 1939, Mrs. Pauline B. Kibbe became uncomfortably aware the moment she had crossed the border that she had no background of information by which to evaluate properly what she saw and heard. She was chagrined as she recognized that she had practically no knowledge of the history, customs, and culture of a people living so near her own, and she determined to remedy this lack as soon as she returned home. The result is that she is now Executive Secretary of the Good Neighbor Commission of Texas and Consultant on Inter-American Affairs.

Business as a public stenographer, by means of which Mrs. Kibbe supported herself and small daughter, was a little slow in 1939, so she utilized time by reading some 40 books on Mexico, and taking night courses on conversational Spanish. By the end of six months she was not only enthusiastic over her newly acquired knowledge, but also disturbed by the fact that most people knew no more about Mexico than she had known before her initial visit there. So she began giving talks on the history of Mexico and the necessity for a better understanding between this nation and our own.

Business With Mexico

With a growing enthusiasm, Mrs. Kibbe decided to enlarge her business by including a complete secretarial service in Spanish, which she advertised in Mexican newspapers. The secretarial service did not develop, but she did receive requests from all over Mexico for American merchandise. For a year it looked as though she would be permanently established in operating a mail order service for Mexican firms. However, a much broader field of usefulness opened—one for which she had actually been preparing herself through her interest in the people beyond the border. At the end of 1941, priority regulations put an end to the shopping business, and Mrs. Kibbe launched a little deeper into the understanding of the other Americas.

As chairman of the international relations committee of the Business and Professional Women's Club in San Antonio, she prepared and delivered a series of 20 weekly radio programs sponsored by the club. The programs dealt with the era of independence in each of the Latin-American republics. Under the general title of "Americans All," Mrs. Kibbe built her programs on the basic fact that all Latin-American republics cherish the same democratic principles of liberty, justice, and equality although they have sought their achievement in different ways, at different times, and with varying degrees of success.

Launched Friendship Committee

The shape of her new career began to take definite form. In the midst of the radio series delivered weekly over Station KTSA, San Antonio, the Co-ordinator of Inter-American affairs at Washington, got in touch with her and suggested she try a community-wide program and set up a city-wide central planning committee for inter-American understanding. Again Mrs. Kibbe presented the idea to the Business and Professional Women's Club which agreed to sponsor such an organization for a period of six months.

As finally constituted, there were 85 members of the committee—representative of the schools, colleges, other institutions, and civic and cultural clubs, united on a program of study, music, hospitality, public relations, commercial planning, etc., for inter-American understanding. In addition to its varied features of enlightenment, there were monthly fiestas to which officers of nearby army camps invited all the Latin-American officers then taking special training at airfields, and members of the Mexican, Honduran, and Nicaraguan consulates.

As chairman of the committee, Mrs. Kibbe wrote a weekly column for the San Antonio Light entitled "Looking South."

Things began to happen. In April, 1943, she was appointed Field Associate for the University of Texas for Inter-American Relations, operating under a grant from the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. In that capacity she was concerned principally with the problems of the Latin-American population in her State.

Then the Good Neighbor Commission of Texas was appointed by Governor Stevenson, and Mrs. Kibbe was chosen as Executive Secretary, moving to the State Capital at Austin.

Conference With Officials

Mrs. Kibbe credits her work with women's clubs and sororities with giving her the experience and training necessary for handling her present position.

In December, a conference was held in Austin under her chairmanship at which 18 Mexican consular officials located in Texas together with the Minister-Counselor of the Mexican Embassy in Washington, met with the commission to discuss problems of mutual importance to Texas and Mexico. It was believed to be the first time in history that representatives of a foreign nation had met with the private citizens of one of the states of the Union to discuss matters of mutual concern.

One of the most difficult and important jobs facing both state and national committees on inter-American affairs is the breaking down of false impressions created by minority groups in both Americas, says Mrs. Kibbe.

Last summer the Phi Eta Sorority with national headquarters in St. Louis, asked Mrs. Kibbe to prepare a course of study on Latin America. Back came a manuscript and outline for study that filled 23 pages of a printed leaflet to be used at a two-year course of study for the sorority. So great was the enthusiasm and inspiration of the St. Louis group that word reached the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs at Washington, who requested permission to have 5,000 copies of the leaflet reprinted for the United States Government's use.

With due credit given to Mrs. Kibbe and the Phi Eta Sorority for reprint permission, the leaflet will be sent to other inter-American centers over the United States and for use in the offices at Washington.

Those who believe America's Good Neighbor policy is a war emergency and that it will be forgotten when the peace is won, have not reckoned with that indomitable quality of perseverance in woman when she finds something she has set her heart upon.

Australian News & Information Bureau

These pictures were taken in a cozy suburban home in one of Australia's largest cities. Similar scenes are repeated every night of the week in homes of every Australian city and town where United States troops are quartered. The men in these pictures trained together in the United States, sailed for Australia together, are encamped together, work together, play together, and share the same set of friends. This is their shield against loneliness—this and the firm, warm grip of the welcoming hand that awaits them wherever they are entertained. In the picture at the left Sergeant McFarland is shown holding a skein of Australian Merino wool while Ralph winds it and Bill untangles it. Soon there will be a scarf or a pair of socks for an Allied soldier manning a Southern Pacific battle post. Such things endear the boys to their hostess.

Australians Welcome Americans Despite Many Food Problems

Friends in Far Places—No. 6

Australian homes keep their doors propped open for the American soldiers, sailors, and airmen who march back in their hours off duty into a home life that they thought they had left behind. It is a life of home cooking, of peeling potatoes, and helping wash dishes, of raids on the icebox for supper, of quiet night with books, of hilarious nights of song and dance.

The following letter, written by an Australian woman to her daughter in America, will give American families of servicemen who are on duty over there a glimpse of the friendly hospitality that is extended to them "down under."

Standing in Queques

She begins by describing the food shortages: "Today I collected three eggs at one shop and one at another. That was my quota for the week," she explains, "and as potatoes are short we can only buy one pound at a time, and half a pound of carrots. That is why I have to shop each day and stand in a queue (in line as they say in America) each time. Tomatoes are 2s. 6d. a pound, and peas and beans off the market. I have almost forgotten what rice is, we have not had any for over six months, and sago and tapioca are unknown, but we have ground rice. Figs you can get for 2s. 8d. a pound, prunes only if you have a baby, and apricots and raisins are non est. Bacon and ham were released for Christmas, which was a help.

"Young mothers say it is hard to shop for tiny tots, as some weeks the butcher has neither brains, liver, nor tripe. Our sugar and butter rations are more than ample for us, but the meat rationing that started with the New Year is a bit more awkward. It is 1½ to 4 pounds per person per week, depending on the cut and type of meat. Solly (the Siamese cat) is noticing it more than we are, as he used to eat half a pound of raw meat a day, and now he is not even entitled to a ration book!

Fresh Meat for Troops

"However, when we think that this meat rationing of the civilian population means that all troops in New Guinea will get fresh meat at least four times a week, it's certainly worth while, and we shouldn't grumble at not being able to have steak for breakfast any more.

"I hope those American lads you wrote us about turn up soon, as we are looking forward to meeting them. I brought home four G. I.'s as you call them, from church last Sunday and we did enjoy having them. We had toberoa soup, then chili-con-carne (which they showed me how to make) roast lamb with four vegetables, Queensland pineapple, and paw-paw with cream, followed by savory, biscuits, cheese and fresh fruit. They said it was their first home-cooked meal since leaving home.

"I'm going to write to their mothers, as these soldiers had all been in New Guinea. By the way, they were all enthusiastic about a new butter called Tropical Spread, which does not melt in the tropical heat, and spreads on easily while remaining firm. It is free from adulteration and is said to be richer in butter fat than ordinary butter.

"We had a visit yesterday from a British soldier who is out here now. He lives near Aunt Connie in Glasgow, but could not give us any of the latest news as he had not seen home for more than six years. It gave me quite a jolt to realize that, and that all that time he had been serving in Palestine, North Africa, Greece, Crete and India.

"I wish Aunt Daisy would send me an emu egg, which is equal to a dozen hen eggs. I cooked with one when I visited her before the war, and remember it was dark green with a granulated surface and instead of a three-minute egg it was a case of a 20-minute egg! It was about seven inches long, 12 inches round and weighed a pound and a half.

Severe Home Rationing

"Our clothes rationing is sufficient for replacements, but the Government has made the big mistake of rationing household linen, sheets, pillow slips, bath towels, and quilts, all to be bought by the housewife out of her 56 coupons per six months. Sheets cost 18 coupons each, quilts 23 and tea towels two. It will be an offense in future for people to make coupon-free material like blankets and mosquito nets into articles which would call for coupons if the article were ready-made.

"The Government now controls the production of various kinds of domestic utensils, including crockery, glassware, knives, forks, spoons, and tinware. One of the big shops reserves the four or five saucepans it is allotted every month for war brides. Mary, who was married last week, finally found a saucepan to start housekeeping with, but not a kettle or frying pan.

"You can get your own price for secondhand toys. The papers are full of advertisements for Hornby trains, Meccano sets, toy koala bears, and people who have them to sell are besieged with inquiries. I also notice in the papers that Cahada has come to our rescue with alarm clocks, and now you can get one even if you're not a war worker. I took my watch to be repaired yesterday and found it would be three months before it would be ready. I expect it is the same in Washington."

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

The Collected Works of Mrs. Peter Willoughby, by Mary Elizabeth Plummer. (Little, Brown & Co., $2.)

Surely there is no one else quite like Mrs. Willoughby—and yet is there anyone completely unlike her? Seldom has any confession struck closer to a common yearning for accomplishment than these sentences: "On some days Mrs. Willoughby saw her collected writing as a rather compact body of work, stylistically superb, but small; but on most days the line of books was about three-fourths the length of the Balzac shelf in the Willoughby library." Of course, Mrs. Willoughby never wrote the books, but went on being happy just thinking about them and other noteworthy possibilities, while devoting herself to her family and friends. This is a refreshing book, high-lighted by humor, candor, and a friendly sympathy for common human foibles.

Homer's Hill, The Story of a New England Summer, by Marjorie Hayes. (J. B. Lippincott Co., $2.)

When a chilly spring rain gives you excuse to spend an afternoon by the fireside, this book is just the right companion. In a restful, leisurely tempo and with gentle good humor, it recounts in diary form the happenings at a New England summer home when a Boston librarian undertakes to look after the owner's young daughter and his English evacuée ward. It's much like New England itself, moving at a completely unhurried pace—and yet things do happen!

Sea Food Cookery, a Complete Handbook for Every Kind of Fish Cooking, with Menus and Suggestions for Serving, by Lily Haxworth Wallace. M. Barrows & Co., Inc., $2.)

If, ration points being as they are, you have reluctantly had to give up saying, "Make mine steak!" you may find some consolation in sampling some of the excellent dishes described in Sea Food Cookery. Certainly these recipes contrive to make even the lowliest type of fish a veritable delicacy. The book covers ocean, inland lake and river fish, charts their seasons and best cooking methods, suggests menus, and gives recipes not only for preparing the fish but for making sauces and garnishes to go with them.

Have We Food Enough for All? by F. F. Hill and F. A. Harper. Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. (10c.)

At least a few of the mysteries about the food situation are unscrambled by this little pamphlet—and the authors have managed to do the unscrambling without dragging in any many-syllabled, "ten-dollar" words. These pages make clear just what the world's food demands are, and also what position the United States occupies in regard to these needs. In the midst of much controversy about food, what this pamphlet says makes sense.

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Hard Work Is Her Path to Stardom

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Metropolitan Opera stardom, according to Eleanor Steber, the Metropolitan's "all-American" soprano, means that one must not only have the voice but must also begin young to cultivate a lively capacity for hard work.

"I have worked hard and had many fine opportunities," said this slim young soprano who is still in her twenties and has already carved out a notable singing career for herself. "Some people would call them 'breaks'—perhaps they were, but I was prepared to take them. To become a successful singer, no one can devote herself too earnestly to careful preparation. This is an equipment that never lets you down."

Miss Steber could hardly have been aware of it at the time, but she actually reached out for the first rung of the Metropolitan Opera ladder when she was about six. That was when her mother began to teach her to play the piano. Even then, however, the tune on the piano and the song in her heart always sang themselves together, and it seemed no time at all until she was singing first in the choir, then as a soloist of the Second Presbyterian Church in Wheeling, West Virginia, which was her home.

Became Singer in Boston

It was in Boston, however, that Miss Steber really began to sort out her talents. Her mother, an accomplished musician, had kept her from bad habits along her musical path in those early days, but always as a pianist. And when she entered the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, it was thus she classified herself, rather than as a singer. William Whitney soon discovered the beauty of her voice, however, and she studied with him for six years. It was under his guidance that she began to sing in oratorio in Boston—"Ten of them I learned," she beamed, —"and gained invaluable experience as soloist with the Federal Music Project there, and on various radio programs." At the same time she faithfully carried on her choir work, singing both at Tremont Temple Baptist Church and in Eliot Church in Newton.

Husband Encouraged Her

"All the things I had to do there in Boston made it possible for me to be ready for what was ahead of me here in New York," she said as she rested a few moments in her preparations for a week's performances with the Metropolitan in Boston. "Not the least of these was my marriage. I have always felt that a definite part of my career as a singer, for my husband, who was at that time also studying music, encouraged and inspired me in every way. When we first came to New York, he acted as my manager. He is now with the armed forces, at Officer's Candidate School in Florida. Two of the main things that have backed me up in my career have been my husband's staunch encouragement and his high ideals. I have also had the help of my mother and Mr. Whitney in the achievement of my place in opera."

Miss Steber, who has fine blue eyes, rich brown hair, and a glowing smile, seemed definitely like a person who meant what she said—otherwise how could her singing carry the conviction that has charmed Metropolitan Opera audiences for four seasons?

It was back in April, 1940, that Eleanor Steber found herself walking through the fabled stage door of the Metropolitan Opera House and into national prominence, when awarded first honors in the Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air, and given the long-hoped-for experience of stepping between the great golden curtains of its broad stage. This climaxed her first modest year in New York.

Outlining the steps in arriving at the goal so many young singers strive for in New York, Miss Steber recalled, "First there was an audition for an audition. Second, a preliminary audition. Third, an audition where I was chosen for the first semi-finals. Thirteen weeks of waiting, and I sang in a second semi-final contest. This decided whether I was to be selected or not. I was. And I was very happy and grateful. That was in March, 1940. The following December I made my debut."

Lauds Study and Grace

With the play of lights and all the excitement—Conductor Leinsdorf holding up his baton in the pit, and an audience well sprinkled with the familiar faces of neighbors from Wheeling, that debut was a great moment for West Virginia and for its favorite daughter.

One word sums up Miss Steber's advice to those who would achieve success in musical careers—"prepare." "I would encourage anyone who would enjoy this career successfully to prepare herself as completely as possible along many lines," she said earnestly. "Learn not only how to sing, but learn languages. Study the fine arts and painting. Appreciate all these have to give. Aspirants should pay particular attention to their appearance—to their clothes, their deportment, their posture and their poise. Dancing is a tremendous help in achieving grace. I have done much dancing. It gives you 'flow' on the stage as nothing else can." Miss Steber is vehement in her belief that colleges do not pay half enough attention to these seemingly less important aspects of a singer's success.

"You learn as you go along," she pointed out, "but you need to have confidence in your appearance as well as in your technique and musicianship."

Garments That Wear Well

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of these days I must go shopping. I am completely out of self-respect. I want to exchange some self-righteousness I picked up the other day, for humility, which they say is less expensive and wears better. I want also to look at some tolerance, which is being much used this season.

Someone showed me some very pretty samples of peace. We are a little low on that and one can never have too much.

And, by the way, I must try to match some patience that my neighbor wears. It is very becoming to her and I think might look well on me.

I might try on a little garment of long-suffering that they are displaying. I never thought I wanted to wear it, but I feel myself coming to it.

And I must not forget to have my sense of appreciation mended and to look around for some inexpensive goodness. It is surprising how often one needs to take stock.

E. S.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Dept. Stores, or from Gartside Iron Rust Soap Co., Phila., Pa.

Want a lovelier Complexion?

This Beauty Care really makes skin softer, smoother!"

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Star of Paramount's "THE HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN"

In recent tests of this Lux Toilet Soap beauty care, actually 3 out of 4 complexions improved in a short time! Lovely Veronica Lake gives you a tip you'll want to follow: "My Lux Soap facials do wonders for my skin. I cover my face generously with the creamy lather and work it in gently but thoroughly. Then rinse with warm water, splash with cold and pat to dry. A beauty care that really *works!*"

FIGHT WASTE
It's patriotic to help save soap. Use only what you need. Don't let your cake of Lux Toilet Soap stand in water. After using, place it in a dry soap dish. Moisten last sliver and press against new cake.

You want the loveliness that wins attention. So take Hollywood's tip. Smooth skin enhances the daintiness which is so much admired. Give your skin Lux Toilet Soap care.

Lux Toilet Soap L-A-S-T-S...It's hard-milled! *9 out of 10 Screen Stars use it*

Bricker Says Hull Dodged Many Issues

SPOKANE, Wash., April 11 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio has accused Secretary of State Hull of leaving many questions unanswered in his talk on foreign policy Sunday night and declared the public "is fed up with the New Deal's back-room diplomacy."

The Ohioan, in addition to his statement on the Hull speech, made the keynote address at the County Republican meeting yesterday, where he declared that nothing would bring more encouragement to business, labor, "the boys on the battlefronts," the farmer and nations of the world than a Republican victory nationally."

Governor Bricker, campaigning for the Republican nomination for President, declared in the statement he did not "share Mr. Hull's apprehension over the effects of open discussion of our war aims and foreign policy."

"That's been the trouble so far," his statement said. "The people have been kept in the dark and a feeling of uneasiness about our war aims and foreign policy is evident throughout the country.

"We are told that there have been no secret agreements or commitments, political or otherwise. What then went on at Cairo, at Casablanca, at Teheran and Quebec? . . . Why were reporters kept away from the Hot Springs International Food Conference by armed guards?

"What about the disposition of our military installations, airfields and radio stations after the war? Are we going to keep them for our defense or give them away? . . . These and other questions remain unanswered."

Governor Bricker itemized for the Spokane County Republican Convention the benefits he said a Republican administration would have on the various groups:

Business—A reduction in taxes and government regulation would give industry the "incentive to produce to the limit."

The farmer—He knows he will not be told what to sow or what price he will get."

Labor—"He knows his right to organize will not be violated."

Soldiers—"They know they will have a voice and vote in their destiny."

The nations of the world—"It will assure them that whatever America promises she keeps; that what America promises must meet with the approval of the people."

In other appearances here Governor Bricker declared himself against an international police force; for free discussion of international affairs; for complete readjustment of the tax system with "reductions all down the line"; for halting "regimentation" of industry and agriculture so as to permit full production.

Invitation to Axis to Keep Out

Wide World from United States Navy

United States Navy Spreads Nets for 'Tin Fish'

Upper left: Close-up of prow of an anchored net layer as winches running over its "horns" elevate the broken section of an antitorpedo net preparatory to replacing it with a new net. Nets are constructed of heavy steel and are designed to absorb the force of a charging "tin fish" by yielding slightly to the impact. Nets are placed at the mouths of harbors and around anchored warships. Upper right: Stern view of net layer as it hauls the net in its wake. Upper part of net resembles a long line of bowling balls. Lower: Crew aboard net layer shown replacing break with new section.

Church Aim Is Improved World Order

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—A world order compact providing a program of personal enlistment for American participation in a "just and co-operative world order" will be submitted to members of Congregational Christian Churches throughout the nation on Sunday, May 21.

Announcement of the program was made yesterday by D. P. Cushing, news editor of the Congregational Christian News Bureau, who said the compact called for "an international organization for the better ordering of the interdependent life of nations, the preservation of peace with justice, and the furtherance of the general good of all peoples."

Mr. Cushing said the compact was sponsored by a national committee appointed by Dr. Ferdinand Q. Blanchard of Cleveland, Ohio, moderator of the General Council of Congregational Churches.

In a statement Dr. Blanchard explained that while "we cannot personally participate at the council table of the nations in the formation of a new order, we can pledge ourselves to demand and support such plans, and only such plans, as will bring at last a just and righteous order."

Mr. Cushing added that the congregations would be asked to sign the compact containing a covenant to "combine ourselves together to work for a just and co-operative world order." The signed compacts in turn are to be presented to the General Council at its biennial meeting at Grand Rapids, Mich., June 21 to 28.

Nazi Link Seen in Attempt To Kill Mexican President

MEXICO, D. F., April 11 (AP)—President Avila Camacho barely escaped assassination yesterday by a young Mexican Air lieutenant who later made a break for freedom and was seriously wounded.

A bullet fired at point-blank range pierced Señor Avila Camacho's coat, but the President helped overpower his assailant, identified as Lieut. Jose Antonio de la Lama Rojas. An official bulletin said "several documents from Nazi sources" were found upon him, but there was no amplification.

Lieutenant Lama Rojas attacked two guards taking him from the National Palace to Army barracks, and fled through a suburban street before he was felled by a bullet, Gen. Francisco Urquizo, Undersecretary of National Defense, announced.

President Avila Camacho, who took Mexico into war on the side of the Allies, told reporters this "isolated incident" did not represent "a division of the Mexican family." He appealed for calmness, declaring, "let us go forward to make stronger the union of the Mexican family." He still wore his bullet-torn coat when he received reporters.

There was no immediate explanation why the young officer, a nephew of the late Gen. Samuel C. Rojas, former Mexican Air Force chief, made the attempt against the President.

The official bulletin said he approached Señor Avila Camacho "when he descended from his automobile in the National Palace. He saluted and then fired one shot which missed."

Son of a Puebla businessman, Lieutenant Lama Rojas served in the Military Justice Department, which is investigating the incident. He attended Isleta College in San Antonio, Texas, and became a lieutenant in 1939.

Government Acts to Stop Use Of Cleaning Fluid as Car Fuel

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Petroleum Administration for War took steps today to curb what it termed the spreading use of cleaning naphtha as an automobile fuel in violation of rationing restrictions.

The agency issued a new order providing that consumers and service station dealers cannot include in their naphtha quota any product which, prior to 1942, was sold as motor fuel.

Ralph K. Davis, acting administrator, said the use of naphtha to power automobiles has been on the increase, particularly in the Midwest "where a number of dealers have adopted the practice of including some types of gasoline in the base volume upon which their naphtha quotas are computed."

"Then," he continued, "the dealers sell increased quantities of naphtha in cans marked 'not for use in motor cars,' knowing full well that the purchasers will drive around the corner and pour the low-grade fuel into their car tanks."

The practice, he said, is "robbing legitimate users of an important product required in their businesses. Even worse, these motorists are creating an unnecessary shortage of naphtha at a time when certain fractions of that product are also required in the manufacture of high-grade gasolines for our fighting forces."

Gannett Says Shipbuilding Record Tops Anything a Dictator Could Accomplish

BALTIMORE, Md., April 11 (AP)—Frank Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers, said yesterday that the United States accomplishment in shipbuilding was one "that no dictator could equal. Only under our free opportunity system could it be done."

Mr. Gannett, publisher of newspapers in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Illinois and owner of seven radio stations, spoke at the launching of the Liberty ship Deborah Sampson Gannett, named for the heroine of the American Revolutionary War of whom he is a collateral descendant.

The vessel was launched at the Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyards under the sponsorship of Mr. Gannett's daughter, Sally.

"This year we can and will build 20,000,000 more tons. Up to now we have built 29,000,000 tons dead weight of new ships. This is more than 2,800 new ships, giving the largest merchant fleet in the world. Just think of that amazing record," the Rochester, N. Y., publisher said.

Australia Cut In Army Laid To Food Call

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The Australian Minister yesterday termed senatorial criticism of a projected 90,000-man cut in his country's armed strength a "misunderstanding" of the Commonwealth's total war effort.

Pointing to growing Allied demands on Australia's food production, Sir Owen Dixon declared "the news means no more than that Australia is adapting her war economy to meet the new demands in the war."

Some members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee had called Australia's decision to trim its military manpower "shocking," "startling" and "almost unbelievable" when they first heard the news. But sympathy for Australia in its manpower predicament was expressed yesterday by the Committee's Acting Chairman.

Sir Owen said the decision would mean about 30,000 special releases from the armed forces. The remainder will come from routine discharges for battle wounds, disability, and men who have passed prime military age. The cut will not stop the steady intake of younger men into the armed forces, he said.

Australia now has 12 per cent of its manpower in uniform, he explained, the equivalent of a 16,000,000 United States army on the basis of America's population.

The manpower shift became necessary, the Minister said, to meet a growing demand for Australia's civilian-produced goods.

Fish Liver Oil Men Guilty of Conspiracy

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP) — The Deep Sea Fishermen's Union of the Pacific, the Fishing Vessel Owner's Association of Seattle, and Halibut Liver Oil Producers Company have been convicted by a Federal Court jury of violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act in attempting to control production and distribution of Halibut liver oil.

Six individuals also were found guilty. They were Lyle E. Branchflower, sole owner of Halibut Liver Oil Producers; John Torvik, Alexander Jacobsen, and Iver Sather, all Union Executive Board members, and Bernard Hansen and N. J. Mathisen, members of the Ship Owner's Association Board.

The indictment charged the defendants conspired to restrict halibut liver oil business to the defendant company through threatening ship owners with the withdrawal of union crews if sales were made to competing firms.

The defendant company was described during the trial as one of the principal sources of halibut liver oil in the United States.

Plan by Hull to Seek Advice Of Congress Highly Approved

Continued from Page 1

icy. Perhaps nothing in his speech was so fully and so unanimously approved here as this decision to consult with Congress.

In effect, Mr. Hull is reversing a 150-year-old precedent by so doing, a precedent dating back to President Washington's time. Back in 1794 the first President appearing before a Senate group to explain details of a secret treaty with England was so incensed at their disposition to wrangle and dispute that he vowed never to do that again. And he never did. Other Presidents have followed his precedent.

When Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, returns to the Capital this week after his Easter vacation he is expected shortly to name the Senate group that will advise and consult with Mr. Hull. All indications now point to that Committee being drawn from the eight-man subcommittee that formulated the Connally peace resolution.

To Divide Groups

Here, too, the expectation that Senator Connally would divide the membership of this group equally between the two parties was considered another highly important innovation. While a major departure in Committee procedure, since the party in power usually retains a majority on any subcommittee set up, a decision to divide the Committee membership equally between the two parties is considered an attempt to win Congressional harmony and make the parties equally responsible on this superpolitical issue.

It is anticipated that the minority members on this advisory committe would be Senators Robert M. La Follette, Jr. (P) of Wisconsin, Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, and acting Senate Minority Leader Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine.

Guesses as to the Democrats that would be named from the five now on the Senate subcommittee name Senators Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, and Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Senate majority leader.

While Mr. Hull disclosed that he had asked Senator Connally to name a Senate group to meet with him on postwar planning he confined his reference to formation of a House group to merely recording that there would be similar talks with a group of Representatives.

Bloom Not Consulted

House Foreign Affairs Chairman Sol Bloom (D) of New York said he had not yet been consulted on the matter but added "if the House, acting with the Senate, has the right to declare war, it certainly has the right to have some say about the peace." He felt that the House should either have its own committee or possibly be represented jointly with the Senate on one committee.

This suggestion that there be joint House-Senate consultations with the State Department was seconded by Representative Luther A. Johnson (D) of Texas, ranking member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. He recommended having Speaker Sam Rayburn name a bipartisan House group to sit with the Senate group when consulting with the State Department.

Not long ago about 24 G. O. P. House freshmen met with Mr. Hull in a 2½-hour session trying to learn more about the nation's foreign policy. Afterwards they were either noncommittal or somewhat disparagaing in their remarks. Their reaction to Mr. Hull's Sunday evening radio talk was a refinement of their previous attitude. It was good as far as it went, but we want to hear more, was the general comment.

Telegrams Pour In

As letters and telegrams continued to pour into the State Department practically all of them expressing satisfaction with the Secretary's exposition of foreign policy, his emphasis on two issues were receiving particular attention here.

Mr. Hull's blunt warning to European neutrals that they must stop aiding the enemy was considered his last on that meter. From now on, it is agreed Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Turkey can expect increasing unified Anglo-American pressure. The American Undersecretary of State, Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., now in London, is believed to be pressing for firmer and stronger measures.

On the question of French recognition and Mr. Hull's related remarks, the general feeling here is that too much emphasis is being put on his insistence that the De Gaulle Committee could not be recognized as the Government of France and not enough on his assurance that the Committee would be given every opportunity to direct civil affairs in liberated France.

Both here and abroad Mr. Hull's statement was received with gratification by members of the French National Committee. They feel that they will have no trouble establishing their authority and winning the support of the French in France if only they are given a chance. That chance, they believe Mr. Hull gave them on Sunday.

1902 Saw Radial Engine

The air-cooled radial engine, which contributed much to the development of aviation, actually was invented before the first airplane—in 1902 by Charles W. Manly.

Nations Rush To Get Seats At I.L.O. Table

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 11—With the International Labor Office opening its first full-fledged conference since 1939 in Philadelphia April 20, a conference that President Roosevelt termed one of utmost importance, countries are hastening to make last-minute entries or requests that they be permitted to attend.

Counting Argentina's official decision yesterday to take part in the parleys, 38 nations to date have officially committed themselves to participation.

Russia, which was dropped from the League of Nations in 1939 and from its affiliate, the I. L. O., when it went to war with Finland, is toying with the idea of sending a delegation. Edward J. Phelan, Acting Director of the I. L. O., has said that every effort is being made to persuade the Russians to participate since their absence would suggest a rift in unity among the "Big Four" of the United Nations, particularly in an assembly where postwar problems affecting the whole world will be discussed.

Bid from Badoglio

The Badoglio Government in Italy is understood to have asked for representation at the Philadelphia meeting. Italy withdrew from the League in 1939, as Germany did in 1935, Japan in 1940 and Spain in 1941, and of course was automatically dropped from the I. L. O.

I. L. O. headquarters here withheld comment on the Badoglio bid until they could get some authoritative word from Montreal, headquarters for the organization.

A couple of countries have definitely refused to participate in the forthcoming meeting, even though members of the I. L. O. Portugal and Afghanistan are staying away. Finland, also, though a member, is not participating because of its present difficulties.

However, about 40 countries are expected to finally show up at the gathering. With Argentina's acceptance, there will be present representatives of two South American countries with which the United States now has no formal diplomatic contact—Argentina and Bolivia.

Selection of Delegates

Each nation is allowed one employer, one labor and two government delegates. President Roosevelt named the United States Government delegates some time ago—Miss Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah. Their alternates are Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle Jr., and Carter Goodrich, chairman of the I. L. O.'s Governing Body.

The labor and employer delegates are expected to be named momentarily. With President Roosevelt out of the Capital and the conference starting next week it is understood that the names of these delegates are in the process of being cleared.

Since they are generally leaders in their respective fields, guesses here are that they may be Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and Robert J. Watt, International Representative of the American Federation of Labor since 1936. With the Congress of Industrial Organizations withdrawing its demand that it have equal representation on the American delegation the way is open for the appointment of an A. F. of L. man.

Canada, which faced the same split in the labor field as does the United States, has solved its problem by naming an A. F. of L. man and having C. I. O. delegates as advisors.

Tanker Makes Port After Mid-Sea Crash

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The stout tanker Murfreesboro was back in an Atlantic port for repairs April 10 after surviving a collision at sea and a fire that swept its deck and the ocean about it, the War Shipping Administration announced.

Forty-five men, including 16 Navy gunners, were killed or missing from the Murfreesboro, and nine were lost from the S. S. El Coston, a Panamanian freighter which crashed into the tanker while both ships were proceeding in a convoy. The freighter sank a day later, after ammunition awash in its hold exploded.

The Murfreesboro, built by the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Chester, Pa., was hauling 125,000 barrels of 87-octane gasoline to the United Kingdom when the night collision almost ended its war career.

Anti-Axis Movies Ban Lifted in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—Argentine movie-goers, who have been unable to see a number of United States and British films because of their anti-Axis themes, are going to be able to view them soon.

Cinema censorship has been eased, and as a result Argentina will shortly get a look at such films as "Hitler's Children," "Five Graves to Cairo," "Guadalcanal Diary," "Edge of Darkness," "Desperate Journey," and several Walt Disney shorts.

A newsreel of the bombing of Monte Cassino Abbey has just been released in its original version with a commentary explaining the necessity of the operation, although censors previously had objected to it.

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with Hotel Mayfair's central downtown location ... also save time and energy ... stop at ... Mayfair HOTEL ST. LOUIS
Over 50% of all rooms $3.50 or less single

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500 Rooms
Every modern facility. Rates $2.50 up — single; $3.50 up — double. Eight banquet halls. Excellent Coffee Shop.
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Downtown on Geary St., above Union Square. Rates with bath $2.50 to $3.50 one person; $3.50 to $5.00 two persons; without bath $2.00 one person; $3.00 two persons. Advance reservations are advisable. Charles A. and Margaret Stewart, Proprietors.

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	565,570
1944 volume to date	66,603,684
1943 volume to date	96,299,141

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	52.3	Prev. day	52.2
Month ago	53.1	Year ago	47.5
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks. Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lat 1.60a	2	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	— ⅛
Air & Sur 1¼e †	30	51	51	51	
Adams Exp 4a§	5	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Aggressiv-Mkt 1	3	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	12	40¼	40	40	—1¼
Alaska Juneau	18	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Allis-Chalm 1.80e	1210	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ 1⅛
Allegheny Corp	19	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	43	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	+ 1⅛
Allen Industr 1a§	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Allied Chem & Dye 6	5	144½	142½	142½	—2½
Allied Mills 2g	9	32¾	32⅛	32¾	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	8	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Allied Strs pf 5	1	100	100	100	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.6e	79	35¾	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
Alpha P Corp 1.6e	6	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 4a	3	84⅛	83⅝	84⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ag Ch Ch 1.20	3	29	29	29	
Am Airlines 2½g	1	63	63	63	
Am Bk Note .40e	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Am Bosch ⅓e	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh .35e	3	39⅛	39	39	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	25	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Am Can 3	7	88	87	87⅛	—1
Am Car & Fdy 2½g	4	35⅞	35½	35⅞	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 1.40 4g	2	75¼	75¼	75¼	— ⅛
Am Chain & C 2	1	24	24	24	
Am Chicle 4a	†210	115	113	113	—1
Am Colortype .25e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sug	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Am Cyn S pf 6 †	10	103	103	103	
Am Distill 1.20e	6	29⅛	29	29⅛	—1⅛
Am Encaus Tubg	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am European 2½g	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Export L 2	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
Am For Pow	7	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Am&FPS 6pf 3½e	3	79⅜	79	79	
Am&FPS7pf 3½e	5	89½	89	89	
Am&FP 2pf	20	24⅛	24	24⅛	
Am Hide SS ⅓e	6	35	34½	35	+1
Am Hide & Leath	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Am Ice	4	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
Am Ice pf 1½e	2	68	67	67	—1¼
Am Invest Ill .60	1	7	7	7	
Am Locomotive 4e	32	17⅞	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	1	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	—1
Am M&F by .80	4	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ⅓e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Am Metal (4a)	4	22	21⅞	22	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf 6 †	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	
Am News Co 1.80	†160	34½	34	34½	
Am Pow & Lt	18	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P&L $6 pf	1	48½	48½	48½	
Am P&L $5 pf	3	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	+ ⅛
Am Rad&StS .10e	23	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Am R Mill .20e	11	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Am Roll Mpl 4½g †	180	66⅞	66¼	66⅞	+ ⅛
Am Safety Raz 1e	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 1e †	100	28	28	28	
Am Smelt & R 2	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Am Smelt&RefJ †	10	154½	154½	154½	— ⅛
Am Snuff 1.20e	2	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
Am Sti Fdry 2	9	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Am Stove .30e	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	6	37	36⅝	36⅞	
Am Sum Tob 1¼e	1	27½	27½	27½	
Am Tel & Tel 9	10	157¼	157¼	157¼	
Am Tobacco 3a	4	62⅝	62⅜	62⅜	— ⅛
Am Tob B 3a	10	62¼	61⅞	62¼	+ ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 †	20	143	142⅞	142⅞	— ⅛
Am Type Fdrs ½e	5	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 4e	5	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	+ ⅛
Am Wat Wks	10	7⅞	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
An Zinc L & S	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
An Zn pr pf 2½k	1	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop ½e	36	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅛
Anac W&C 1.4e †	50	26½	26⅛	26½	
Arch-Dan-M (½e)	1	49	49	49	+ ¼
Armour & Co	32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Armour&Co pref 3k	2	83	83	83	— ⅛
Armour & Co pf †	40	104¾	104⅛	104¾	— ⅛
Arnold Const ½a	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Armstrong Crk 1.4e	8	37⅜	37	37	
Assd D Gds ½e	8	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Assd Dtl Inf 6 †	40	99¾	99	99	— ¼
Atch T & SF 3e	55	68⅜	66¾	68⅛	—1⅝
Atch T&S F pf 5	7	94¼	94	94	+ ¼
Assoc Inv pf 5 †	10	106	106	106	
Atl Coast Line 3g	27	39	37⅞	38⅞	+1⅛
Atl Refining (1¼e)	19	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
Atl Ref pf 4 †	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¾
Atlas Corp (1½e)	8	13	13	13	
Atlas Powd ¾e †	140	56	55⅝	55⅞	— ⅛
Aust Nichols	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Aut N prA1¾k †	50	71½	70½	70½	+ ½
Aviation Co .20g	18	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct1½g	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	61	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
Balt & Ohio pf	54	17	16½	16¾	— ⅛
Bangor & Ar	5	11¼	11	11	
Bang&A pf 3¼k	1110	64	63½	63¾	+ ¼
Barber Asph	7	25	24¾	24¾	
Barker pf 2¼ †	10	46	46	46	
Barnsdall Oil .60	6	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
Bath Iron Wks 2e	7	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
Bathrice Gr 1.35e	2	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
Beech Airc 1g	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Beech Creek 2 †	70	34	34	34	
Bendix Aviat ¾e	6	36¼	36	36	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .30e	7	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	+ ⅛
Best Foods ½e	12	18⅞	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1½e)	7	58¾	58⅝	58¾	— ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	
Bigelow-Sanf ⅓e	2	40½	40¼	40½	
Blaw-Knox .15e	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 1e	13	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	1	48½	48⅜	48⅜	— ⅛
Bon Ami B 2½a †	20	50	50	50	+1
Bond Strs 2	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
Borden Co .40 e	2	31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	36⅜	36	36	— ⅛
Brandt Airw .60	11	15⅛	15	15	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Bristol-Myers ½e	2	45¼	45	45	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	11	21⅝	21½	21½	
Brunswk-Balke ¾e	3	18½	18⅜	18½	
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	40	118½	118¼	118½	
Budd Mfg	13	6⅞	6⅜	6¾	
Budd Mfg55pf5 †	60	60	60	60	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ½pg	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Bullard Co 1.2e	3	19½	19⅛	19½	
Burr Mills (.40e)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Bush Term ¼e	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
Bush T pf 6 †	210	64¼	64¼	64¼	
Butler Bros .30e	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Butler Br pf 1½	2	29½	29	29½	+ ½
Butte C & Z ¾g	2	3	3	3	
Byers A M Co	4	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	— ¼
Byers pf 7 †	40	80½	80	80	
Byron Jack ¼e	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
C					
Calif Pack 1½	6	27	26¾	27	
Callahan Z-Lead	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Calumet&Hec .20e	3	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ¼e	1	17	16¾	17	
Can Dry Ale ¼e	4	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	— ⅛
Can South Ry 3 †	40	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
Canad Pacific h¼e	37	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Carp C&O 5 †	70	102	102	102	— ½
Carpenter Stl ¼e	1	29	28¼	28¾	— ¼
Carriers&Gen .05e	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	11	55¾	55½	55⅝	
Case (JI) pf 7 †	10	149	149	149	
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	48	47⅝	48	
Celanese Cp 1.40f	14	35¼	35	35⅛	— ⅛
Celanese 5 pf 5 †	30	103	103	103	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	50	118½	118	118	— ½
Celanese pr pf 7 †	20	120⅜	120⅛	120⅜	
Celotex Corp ⅓	19	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅛
Cent Foundry	20	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Cent Ill Ltpf4½ †	20	110	110	110	+1
Cent R R N J	10	12¾	11¾	12⅜	+ ⅛
Century Rib M	6	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas ¾e	4	33½	33⅛	33½	
Certain-teed Prod	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Cert-teed 6 pf	†150	60¾	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
Champ Pap&F ¼e	3	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	100	109⅛	109	109⅛	— ⅛
Checker Cab	3	32	32	32	+1½
Ches & Ohio 3	59	45¾	45½	45¾	
Ches Corp Va	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
Chi&E Ill 3½g	6	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1e	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt West	9	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ¾k	23	24⅛	23½	24¾	+1⅛
Chi No West wi	23	24¾	24	24¾	+ ⅛
Chi No West pf wi	87	56⅜	53¾	56⅛	+2⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	6	17¾	17⅜	17¾	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu T cv pf 3	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot 0 1	6	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
Chrysler Corp ¾e	12	84⅛	83¼	83¾	— ½
Citv I&F 1.20	4	17	17	17	— ⅛
Citv I&F pf6⅛ †	30	105	105	105	
Citv Invest	9	59½	59½	59½	+1
Civ E 1 pf 4½ †	30	112½	112½	112½	
ClimaxMolvb1 .20g	4	34¾	34¾	34½	— ⅛
Cluett Peab ½e	2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
Coca-Cola 3a	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	+ ½
Colgate-Palm ½a	8	27⅛	27½	27⅝	
Colgate-P pf4¼k †	10	105½	105½	105½	— ⅛
Collins & Aik ¼e	2	27¼	27	27	

Stks. Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Colo & South	†250	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Col & South 1pf †	30	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
Col & South 2pf †	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Colum Br constA .40e	4	28⅛	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
Colum G&E .10e	33	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	1	83	83	83	— ⅛
Colum Carbon 4	3	90	90	90	+1
Coml Credit 3	12	41	40½	40¾	+ ⅛
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	11	43½	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅛
Coml Solv .60g	25	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
Com'with&South	26	¾	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
Com&Se pf 1¾k	6	83⅛	82½	82¾	— ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	15	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
Compleum-Nave 1	5	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Consol Copp ½e	12	28¼	27	28¼	+1¼
Consol Oil 1.20	3	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
Cons Cig prof6½	†220	106½	106½	106½	
Cons Copper .20g	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	21	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	
Cons Edis pf 5	2	106½	106	106	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	6	4⅛	4	4	
Cons Film pf ¼k	16	20⅛	20	20⅛	
Cons Laundries .60	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
Cons Nat Gas 2a	58	30⅛	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1e	6	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Cons Vul pf 1¾k	4	20	19⅝	19¼	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	7	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½g †	40	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	— ⅛
Container Co 1.4e	7	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	9	8¾	8½	8¾	
Cont Can 1.4e	6	36½	36	36½	+ ⅜
Cont Diam F .20e	5	11⅜	11½	11⅝	
Cont Ins 1.60a	3	45½	45	45	— ⅛
Cont Motors .15e	19	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	
Cont Oil Del .30e	11	31	20⅝	30⅞	
Cooper Bess ¾e	2	14½	14⅜	14½	
Cont Steel ¾e	1	25	25	25	— ½
Corn Exch 2.40	†110	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	7	55	54¾	54⅞	+ ¼
Corn Steel ¾e	1	25	25	25	— ½
D					
Davega Strs ½g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Davison Chem 1g	12	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	3	39⅝	39⅜	39½	— ¼
Deere&Co pf 1.40	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ½
Deisel-Wem-G ¾e	2	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	24	31	30¼	30¾	+ ¼
Del Lack & West	52	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅛
Detroit Ed .60e	13	19⅝	19⅜	19½	
Diam Match 1½g	2	31½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
Diam Matchpf1½g	2	38⅛	38¼	38¼	— ⅛
Diam T Motor ¾e	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Dist. Cp-Sg h2.22	12	34½	34	34	
Dixie C A 2½g †	40	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	12	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	2	50¾	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
Dow Chem 3	4	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ⅜
Dresser Mfg 2g	7	31⅜	31	31	
Dunhill Int	15	10	9⅝	9¾	+ ⅛
duPont de N 1¾e	3	145	145	145	+ ½
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	10	118¾	118¾	118¾	
E					
Eastern Air L	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	165½	165½	165½	—1½
Eaton Mfg 3	1	43⅞	43¾	43⅞	+ ⅛
El Auto-Lite ½e	4	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅛
Electric Boat ¼e	6	10⅝	10½	10½	
El Power & Lt	18	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	86	86	86	+1
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	7	90¼	88⅞	90¼	+1¾
El Storage Bat 2	2	40¾	40⅜	40¾	
Endic John pf 4 †	10	105½	105½	105½	
Eng Pub Service	22	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	40	95	94½	94½	+ ½
EPS$5½pf5½g †	20	97¾	97½	97½	
Eng P S $6pf6 †	10	101	101	101	+1
Equit Off Bldg	10	½	½	½	
Erie RR 1g	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct 1g	112	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	23	59½	55	59	+3⅞
Eureka V Cl ¾e	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	7	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Exchange Buff ¼e	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
F					
FairbanksMorse1a	3	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	15	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Fed L&T pf 6 †	10	100½	100½	100½	+ ¼
Fed M & S ¼e	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul 1	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	5	7	7	7	
Federat D Sts 1½	1	24	24	24	— ¼
Ferro Enam ¼e	3	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	49	48¾	49	+ ¼
Firestone T&R ¾e	8	43⅛	43	43	— ⅛
Firest T&R pf4½a	2	105⅝	105¼	105¼	— ½
FirstNatStrs 2½a	6	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
Flintkote .15e	4	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Flintkotepf4½g †	20	105½	105½	105⅛	+1
Florence Stove 2	1	36½	36½	36½	
Follansbee Stl	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
FollansbeeStlpf †	20	51½	51½	51½	— ½
Food Mach .35e	1	57	57	57	— ¼
Foster Wheeler	4	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph 2	5	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅜
Fruehauf pf 4½ †	160	104¾	104¼	104⅜	+ ⅛
G					
Gabriel Co	27	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	27	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Gamewell Co 1e †	50	27	27	27	+ ½
Gar Wood Ind .40	6	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Gaylord Cont ½a	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾k †	150	51¾	51¾	51¾	
Gen Am Inv 1g	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans ¾e	1	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
Gen Baking .30e	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
Gen Cable	5	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf 1¾k †	160	94	93½	94	+ ½
Gen Cigar (1)	9	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	45	36	35⅝	35¾	— ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	6	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
Gen G & El A	51	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	
Gen Mills5pf5 †	10	131½	131½	131½	+ ½
Gen Motors ¾e	32	58⅜	58	58	— ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	128	128	128	
Gen Outd Adv ¼e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	20	20	20	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .10e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Gen Ry Signal ¼e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gen RySig pf 6 †	10	112	112	112	—1
Gen Real & Util	23	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	4	82½	81¾	82½	+1½
Gen Refract .30e	7	21	20¾	21	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼e	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Gen S C pf 1¾k †	20	81¾	81½	81½	— ¾
Gen Tel 1.60	5	24½	24½	24½	
Gen Time Inst ¼e	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
Gen T&R pf 4½ †	50	102	102	102	— ½
Gillette Saf R .80	8	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros .40e	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
Glidden Co .30a	3	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
Gobel Adolf	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Goebel Brew .20	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Goodrich(BF) ½e	7	45⅞	45½	45¾	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R ½e	5	43	42¾	43	+ ¼
GoodyearT&R pf 5	7	109⅝	109½	109½	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	15	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Granby Con Min	1	4	4	4	
GraniteCS .52½pg	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2e	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Gt NorRy of 2g	159	24⅜	32¾	34½	+1½
Gt West Sug 2	2	27	26½	27	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	71	21	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
GrumAircEn 1½pe	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Guantan Sug pf †	50	145	145	145	+1
Gulf Mob & Ohio	51	15⅛	14⅝	15	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	2	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	— ⅛
Gurl Oil 1a	6	45	45	45	+ ¼
H					
Hall (WF) Print 1	5	16	16	16	
Hamil Watch .10e	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Hat Corp Am ½pg	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Ha.CpAmpf6½g †	10	107	107	107	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	100	102½	101¾	102½	+ ½
Hinde&D Pap ¾e	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ⅛
Holland Furn 2	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼

Stks. Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Holly Sugar 1	3	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Homestake Min	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Houd-Hers B ¼e	3	15	14⅞	14⅞	
Household Fin 4	1	59	59	59	—2
HouseholdF pf5 †	50	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	65¼	65	65	— ½
Houston Oil	16	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 3	2	33½	33½	33½	
Hudson & Man	1	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	5	25⅜	25¼	25⅜	— ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	7	9½	9⅜	9½	
Hupp Motor	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	7	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	37	16⅛	15½	16⅛	
Ill Central LL 4 †	140	58½	58	58	+ ¼
Ill Central pf	5	36½	36½	36½	+ ¼
Indpls P&L .60e	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Indust Rayon 2	8	38	37½	37½	— ⅜
Inland Steel (1e)	23	74	74	74	
Insurcat C Cop ¼e	5	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	
Insuransh ct .20a	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Interch Cp pf 6 †	20	113¼	113½	113½	+ ⅛
Interco Rubber 1e	7	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
InvertakeIron .35g	11	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
IntBusMachine 4a	1	172½	172½	172½	—1½
Int Harvester 2a	7	71	70⅝	70¾	— ¼
Int Harvester pf7 †	290	173½	173	173½	+ ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	
Int Mining	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Int Nick Can 1.60	19	26¼	26	26¼	
Int Nick Can pf7 †	50	131¼	131¼	131¼	

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¼	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9⅞	11
American Hardware Co	27¾	29¾
American Manufacturing	40	43
American Manufac 5 pf	89¼	..
American Wringer Co	7¼	7¾
*Amoskeag Company	27¼	..
*Amoskeag Company pf	26¼	..
Appleton Company	32	35
Applied Arts Corp	3¼	3¾
Arlington Mills	44½	49¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27¾	29¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	3	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19¾	21¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	29¾	33
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Berdix Home Appliance	5½	6
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17	18¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	92¼	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99¼	..
Boston Wharf Company	20¾	¾22¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	35¼	37½
Brown Co	1 45	1 75
Brown Co pf	28¾	29½
Campbell A B Co Inc	5½	6¾
Central Railway Signal A	28¾	38¼
Chapman Valve Manufac	34¼	37
Colver Insulated Wire Co	15¼	16½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34¾	37½
Davey & Almy Chemical Co	24¼	28¼
Domestic2Finance Corp pf	26½	29¼
Draper Corporation	71¼	74¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	15¾	17¼
Eastern Corporation	9¾	10½
Eastern Corporation pf	19¾	21¼
Exnion Co	8¾	10¾
Family Finance Inc	11¾	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24¼	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47¼
Fruit of the Loom	35¾	38
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17¼
General Machinery	21¾	23¾
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7¾	8¾
Goodal Worsted Company	42	46
Graton & Knight Co	7¾	9¾
Graton & Knight Co 7	85¾	89¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	28¾	31¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32	34
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	59	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 ex pf	15	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Hazelrite Mfg Co	8½	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	18¾	20¼
Heywood Wakefield Co pf B	28¼	29¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14¼	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	29¼	32
International Detrola	10¾	11
Keith George E Co	55	..
Kendall Company	9¾	10¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	19¾	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	35	37½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7½
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	106	110
Marathon Paper Mills	49¾	53
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	59¾	63
Merck & Co	403¾	433¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109½	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	45½	48¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	66¼	..
Metal & Thermit Corp	20¾	22½
Millers Falls Company	9¾	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	9¾
Nashawena Mills	16¾	18¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	70	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¾	36¼
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	73½	79¼
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	29¾	32½
National Chemical & Mfg	4¾	5¾
National Shirt Shops	13¼	14¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	61¾	65¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	45¼	49
Nicholson File Company	34½	37
Nonquitt Mills	31¾	34¾
Ohio Finance	9¾	10¾
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	38	41
Parker Appliance	12¾	14¼
Plymouth Cordage Company	115	149½
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	87½	87½
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	40¼	42¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29½	31½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29½	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¾	..
Sanford Mills	38	41
Submarine Signal Co	27	29½
Tampax Inc	6	6¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	2¾
United Elastic Corp	163¾	173¾
U S Envelope Company	64¼	69¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	118¼	123½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	73	77
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	102¼	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25¼	27½
Warner & Swasey Co	8¼	9¼
Warren Bros Class B	33¾	36¾
Warren Bros Class C	9½	10¼
West Point Manufacturing	40½	43½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¾	11¾

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13½	15
Beverly as & Electric	37	..
Brockton as Light	8¼	9¼
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111¼
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116	121
Central Vermont Pub Serv	15	16½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	107½	..
Conn Light & Power	40½	42¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	23¾	25¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	19¾	21¾
Fall River as Works	23½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	37¾	40
Green Mountain Power pf	79	83
Hartford Electric Light	47½	50¼
Haverhill Electric	25¾	28
Haverhill Gas Light	15¾	17½
Holyoke Water Power	16¾	18¼
Lawrence Gas & Electric	30	..
Lowell Electric Light	37¼	40¼
Lynn Gas & Electric	77¼	80¾
Mass Power & Light pf	16½	17¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	31¼	33¾
Narragansett Elec pf	56½	59¾
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	31	32¾
N E Power Assn 6pf	57¾	59¾
NEPublicServ $7 prin	107	111
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	99	103
N E Public Serv $7 pf	39¾	42¼
N E Public Serv $6 pf	48¾	41¾
NewportElectric	21¾	..
Providence Gas	7½	8¾
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	109	114
R I Pub Serv pf	30	32½
Rockland Light & Power	7½	8¾
Springfield Gas Light	21	23
Western Mass Companies	24¾	26¾

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	129½	137½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	52¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	34¾	35¾
Agricultural (3a)	70	73¾
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¾
American Casualty Company	10¾	12¼
American Equitable (4)	17¼	18¾
Amer Insurance Newark (1¾a)	14¾	16¼
Amer Re-Insurance (2)	51¼	54¼
Amer Reserve	12½	14
Amer Surety (2½)	56¾	59¼
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81	86
Boston (16a)	540	565
Camden Fire (1)	20¾	21¾
City of New York (1½e)	17½	19½
Connecticut Gen Life (1a)	43¾	45¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	39¾	41¾
Federal (1.40)	45	48¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	60¼	64¼
Fireman Fund (SF)(3)	83	87
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12½	13¾
Franklin Fire (1)	24¾	26¾
General Reinsurance (2)	46¾	49¾
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1½e)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (1½)	8¾	9½
Great American Insurance (1.20)	27½	29¼
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¼	100¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	28¾	30¾
Homestead (1¼e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co No America (2½a)	83	85½
Jersey Insurance New York (1.80)	39	42
Knickerbocker (1½)	7¾	8½
Maryland Casualty	8¼	9
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	67	72½

PERSONAL LOANS

AMT OF LOAN	Charge for 12 Months	YOU RECEIVE	12 Monthly Payments
$108	$6.48	$101.52	$9.00
156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

SPRINGFIELD NATIONAL BANK
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144 MAIN ST., I. H. Member Fed. Dep. Ins. Co.

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Colt's President

Graham H. Anthony

Elected president of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company to succeed Samuel M. Stone, who has been named chairman of the board after 23 years' service in the presidency. Mr. Anthony, a director of Colt's since 1936, is president of the Veeder-Root Corporation of Hartford, Conn.

WMC Orders 48-Hour Week For Cotton Textile Industry

WASHINGTON, April 11 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission yesterday ordered a minimum 48-hour work week in the cotton textile industry, effective May 14.

Manufacturing of "narrow fabrics," such as shoe strings, ribbons and hat bands, is not affected by the order. It applies to all other cotton textile manufacturing—yarns and broad fabrics—including supporting activities such as office workers on the mill premises.

Request of Labor Industry

Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced he signed the order at the request of both labor and the industry.

Many mills are already on a 48-hour week, especially in tight labor areas, and possibly three fourths of the industry now is on the longer week in its bottlenecked departments.

Mr. McNutt said, however, that a continuing decline in production makes it necessary to apply the order throughout the country.

Three other industries now are on a mandatory 48-hour week, steel, lumbering, and non-ferrous metal mining and milling.

Mr. McNutt said the order will not affect part time workers.

The Manpower Commission said that surveys of the industry show a steady increase in the production requirements and a 7 per cent decline of employment in 1943 from a peak of about 508,000 workers in the second quarter of 1942.

Total production in 1943 amounted to nearly 10,000,000,000 yards of fabrics. The requirements for 1944 are more than 11,000,700,000 yards.

First Feature Program

The announcement said the 48-hour week is the first feature of a program for handling the current textile situation. Others will provide for special assistance in recruitment, training and manpower utilization.

A War Production Board official said in a statement he hoped the WMC action would increase the production of cotton textiles greatly needed in the war effort. T. M. Bancroft, assistant director of the WPB textiles, clothing and leather bureau, said the order was caused by a pressing need for increased production.

In determining "narrow fabrics" the order defines them as less than 12 inches wide. A manpower official said such articles as towels handkerchiefs, diapers and face clothes are considered broad fabrics.

Winter Wheat Crop Likely To Top Last Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Marked improvement in winter wheat prospects due to good rains was noted by the Agriculture Department in estimating a 1944 crop of 601,759,000 bushels on the basis of April 1 conditions, or 72,153,000 bushels more than last year's production.

A gain of 75,000,000 bushels over last fall's prospects was seen.

The most important change during the winter was in Western Kansas and the adjoining wheat sections in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Colorado, where precipitation offset a moisture deficiency of last fall.

The crop producing areas of the country, however, have had the wettest March since 1922, the department said, adding that either frequent rains or snows have delayed farm work in nearly all States. Only in Idaho, Washington, Oregon and in the northern two-thirds of California the winter drought has not been relieved, and prospects for crops and ranges are quite uneven "and locally discouraging," the report said.

A seeded yield of 12.8 bushels of winter wheat per acre is indicated as of April 1, a half bushel above the 1943-42 average and a bushel less than last year.

It is estimated that slightly more than 15 per cent of the winter wheat acreage will not be harvested for grain. This is a much more favorable outlook than in December, but is indicative of loss of more acreage than occurred a year ago when about 10 per cent of the planted acreage was not harvested for grain.

A record disappearance of 882,551,000 bushels of corn from farms the first three months of this year caused a 19 per cent shrinkage in corn stocks from last year.

April 1 corn stocks on farms were estimated at 1,113,549,000 bushels compared with 1,374,748,000 a year earlier. Wheat stocks were set at 217,684,000 bushels against 325,387,000 a year ago, oats 418,255,000 bushels compared with 504,869,000 in 1943 and soybeans 40,428,000 bushels compared with 54,350,000 bushels last year.

The condition of rye on April 1 was 75 per cent of normal, three points above Dec. 1 and four points higher than the 1943-42 April 1 average condition.

In Advertising Post

Edward V. Creagh

Appointed advertising and sales promotion manager of American Chain and Cable Company, Inc., and associate companies, Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Creagh was one of the organizers and the first president of the western New England chapter of the National Industrial Advertisers Association, and is now a vice-president of the organization.

C.E.D.'s Campaign for Postwar Jobs Shows Promising Results

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 11—This country is not fighting for business as usual, but for a free society, meaning free labor and free economy, Paul Hoffman, chairman of industry's Committee for Economic Development, declared yesterday.

Speaking at a report luncheon of the C. E. D.'s New York district, Mr. Hoffman, who is also president of the Studebaker Corporation, said the purpose of the committee was to maintain increased production and employment levels, in this way solving what might be severe postwar problems of unemployment or too much Federal Government employment, either of which, he said, would imperil a free society.

He reminded his listeners that some 1764 committees were now participating in the C. E. D.'s campaign, a figure which was half again as much as the goal which he and William Benton, vice-president of the University of Chicago, had set when the committee was formed 18 months ago. He attributed this measure of success to an approach to the problem at the community level.

Some idea of what success could be gained by the community approach was given to the luncheon guests earlier by Carleton Sears, a businessman from Batavia, N. Y., who headed the committee's activities in Genesee County. Mr. Sears, a veteran of the First World War, conducted a job survey of county men and women in the armed services with the following results:

Of the 3,000 letters sent out, 1040 replies have already been received: 546 service men in this country and abroad from Genesee County want their jobs back: 130 wrote that they looked forward to other jobs: 58 were heads of their own businesses and 75 indicated they wished to return to school: 92 did not know what they wanted to do: 23 were not returning; 99 indicated their wish to change jobs because of their increased technical ability, and 11 wrote they were going to stay in the military services.

Results announced at the report meeting showed that 20 communities in New York State have completed surveys which indicate a postwar employment increase ranging from 13 to as high as 130 per cent over 1940 employment figure.

Among those attending the luncheon were commissioner M. P. Catherwood of the New York State Department of Commerce; Alfred E. Smith, C. E. D. chairman for New York City; Col. Willard Chevalier, publisher of News Week, and M. H. Eisenhart, president of Bausch & Lomb Optical Company.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 20
Brighton Five Cents Sav. Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	May 10
Union Savings Bank	May 10
Warren Institution for Savings	May 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Brookline Savings Bank	May 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	May 10

Tax Estimates Only Reasonably Accurate Required April 15

WASHINGTON (AP)—To those fretting over the task of estimating their 1944 income tax, Internal Revenue Commissioner Joseph D. Nunan, Jr., had a word of solace.

The declarations, required by next Saturday of an estimated 15,000,000 taxpayers, need be "only reasonably accurate" estimates, Mr. Nunan said, adding that the law provides three means of avoiding possible penalties:

1. The taxpayer is not liable to a penalty if he files his 1944 declaration on the basis of his 1943 income and pays his installments on time.

2. He is permitted a 20 per cent margin of error (or 33⅓ per cent in the case of a farmer who, incidentally, need not file until next December).

3. He may amend his declaration in any quarter before June 15, September 15 or December 15

In general single persons who expect to earn more than $2,700 this year and married couples with an anticipated income of $3,500 are required to file declarations as well as those to whom pay roll withholding does not apply. The purpose is to avoid a large tax payment next year on this year's income.

Pere Marquette's Gross at Peak; Net Up Only Moderately

CLEVELAND (AP)—Increasing by nearly one-third the revenue freight tonnage handled last year as compared to 1942, the Pere Marquette Railway Co.'s gross operating income for 1943 was $55,052,804, an all-time high, the road's annual report disclosed.

"Reflecting principally the impact of higher taxes," the report continues, "net income of $3,619,520 in 1943 was only $50,454 above the figure for 1942, notwithstanding the fact that operating revenues rose to a new high . . . exceeding those of 1942 by 24.2 per cent."

In 1942, the road's net earnings were $3,569,066, on gross operating revenue of $44,311,307. Net income last year was equivalent to $8.04 per common share, against $7.93 per share in 1942. No dividends were paid.

The railroad's total tax bill last year was $8,612,341, equal to $19.12 per share, against $4,819,071, or $10.70 per share, the previous year.

Net debt reduction accomplished in 1943 was $7,292,504, or 10.43 per cent.

In a statement accompanying the report, Pere Marquette President Robert J. Bowman asserted "the time has come to restore the small freight rate increases effective in March, 1942, but which were suspended by orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission as of May 15, 1943, until July 1, 1944. "The increased wage costs recently imposed on the railroads certainly now justify the restoration of those rate increases."

Int'l Paper Profit $2.07 Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The report of International Paper Co. and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31 today disclosed net profit of $8,413,807, equal after dividend requirements on the preferred stock to $2.07 a share on the common stock. This compared with $7,814,319 or $1.74 a share in 1942.

Regarding the company's Canadian operations, the report, signed by Richard J. Cullen, chairman, and John H. Hinman, president, said:

"Manpower, hydro-power and wood supply have been affected by various war necessities but in the first four years of war, 1940-1943, inclusive, the average annual tonnage of newsprint supplied United States consumers by the Canadian mills has exceeded the 1939 figure by 22 per cent."

Stand. Oil, N. J., Gets $16,201,688 For Seized Mexican Land

NEW YORK (AP)—Mexican Petroleum Co. (California) and Hausteca Petroleum Co., subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.), have been awarded a total of $16,201,688, plus interest, as compensation for properties seized by the Mexican government, it was announced.

C. H. Lieb, president of both companies, in letters to stockholders, said the award to Huasteca was $10,485,240, plus interest of $2,246,711, on which payments of $5,591,485 have been received. The Mexican Petroleum award was $5,716,428 with interest of $1,224,880 on which payment of $3,048,411 has been received.

These awards are a part of the $18,391,641, plus interest which experts appointed by the United States and Mexican governments in 1941 determined was to be paid to the Standard Oil Co. (N. J.) group as compensation for the seizure of oil properties.

Peru to Negotiate On Defaulted Bonds

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Opening of negotiations for the settlement of defaulted dollar bonds of the government of Peru has been announced by the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc.

James Grafton Rogers, vice president of the council, leaves today for Lima where he will discuss with Peruvian officials the problem of service on the external dollar bonds of the Republic of Peru, the Province of Callao and the City of Lima.

There are three issues of dollar bonds of the Republic and one each for the Province and the City outstanding in an amount totaling more than $85,600,000. The annual contract interest on these bonds is approximately $5,250,000 and past due interest exceeds $62,700,000.

Henry Ford II Now Second in Command

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford Motor Co. announced tonight that 26-year-old Henry Ford II had been made executive vice-president of the company, second only to his grandfather, the founder of the firm.

Young Mr. Ford has been a vice-president of the Ford Motor Co. since January, specializing in the sales end of the business. He is married and the father of two daughters.

His discharge from the Navy, in which he held the rank of Lieutenant, was announced last summer following the passing of his father, Edsel B. Ford.

Vultee Shows First Model Of 48-Passenger Plane

NEW YORK (AP)—The Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp. has placed on exhibit the first full scale model of a 48-passenger airplane which it will test for postwar service, the company said.

The new plane, designed as model 39, is said by the company to incorporate the high wing, power plant and landing gear features of the B-24 Liberator bomber. It is designed for a range of 2500 miles with 48 passengers and baggage and 1,200 pounds of mail at a speed of 240 miles an hour.

Worried About INFLATION?

What may it do to your Savings, Life Insurance, Investments, Living Costs? Do you know how to protect yourself? Read Roger W. Babson's timely 232 page book *"If Inflation Comes"*. Simply attach dollar bill and your name and address to this advertisement and mail to Dept. CSM-15.

BABSON'S REPORTS, INC.
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Merchants & Mfs of N Y (.40) Bid 5⅝ Asked 6¾
Merchants Fire Assoc (1½a) 46¾ 49¾
National Fire (2) 55¾ 58¾
National Liberty (.20a) 6½ 7⅝
National Union (3a) 178 189
New Amsterdam Casualty (1½e) 25⅜ 27⅜
New Brunswick (1½) 28½ 31
New Hampshire (1.60a) 45¾ 48¼
New York Fire (.80) 12¼ 13⅜
North River (1) 21⅞ 23⅝
Northern (3a) 89½ 94
Pacific Fire (5) 103½ 108½
Pacific Indemnity (2a) 47¾ 50¼
Peerless Casualty Company 12¾ 14¾
Phoenix (2a) 800 845
Prefered Accident (.80a) 14⅜ 15⅞
Providence-Washington (1a) 327 353
Reinsurance Cor New York (1¼g) 4⅝ 6⅛
RepublicInsuranceCoTexas(1.20) 26⅝ 28⅜
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20) 22½ 24½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a) 285 295
Seaboard Surety (1a) 45¾ 48¼
Security (1.40) 34⅞ 36⅞
Springfield (4½a) 119½ 125
Standard Accident 60¾ 64½
Travelers (16) 470 485
United StatesFid&Guarantee(1a) 35⅜ 37⅜
United States Fire (2) 47¾ 50½
United States Guarantee (1.80a) 70½ 75½
Westchester (1.20a) 30⅝ 33⅝

g—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.47	3.79
Amerex Holding	26.125	27.00
American Business Shares	3.46	3.80
Axe Houghton Fund	13.83	14.87
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.46	105.69
Boston Fund	16.94	18.24
Broad Street Investing	27.56	29.78
Bullock Fund	14.91	16.34
Canadian Investment Fund	3.95	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.67	29.75
Chemical Fund	9.43	10.20
Christiana Securites Co	2380.00	2480.00
Commodity Corp	9.37	
Consolidated Investment Tr	38.00	41.00
Dividend Shares	1.21	1.33
Eaton & Howard Balanced F	20.96	22.52
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.58	13.52
Equitable Invest Corp	29.56	31.78
Equity Corp $3 pf	27.00	29.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.48	19.90
Fund Investors Inc	21.88	23.98
General Capital	32.86	35.11
General Investors Trust	5.33	5.74
Group Securities Inc		
Fully Admin Shares	6.96	7.65
Railroad Shares	3.63	4.00
Steel Shares	4.09	4.51
Incorporated Investors Tr	21.04	22.62
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.86	.96
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.05	1.15
†Keystone Custodian Funds		
B-1 ..... 29.33	S-1	25.87
B-2 ..... 30.90	S-2	13.92
B-3 ..... 21.71	S-3	10.42
B-4 ..... 11.02	S-4	4.72
K-1 18.57	K-2	21.65
†Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	92.40	..
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	39.20	..
Maryland Fund	4.45	4.85
Mass Invest Tr	21.04	22.65
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.34	11.12
Mutual Invest	10.60	11.58
Nation Wide Voting	1.24	1.37
New England Fund	12.36	13.32
Old Colony Tr Assoc	18.875	20.75
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	13.64	14.67
Quarterly Income Shares	6.40	7.05
Railway & Light Sec	12.875	14.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.30	3.63
Scudder Stevens & Clark	90.92	92.04
Spencer Trask Fund	13.96	14.87
State Street Invest	80.91	86.95
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.81
Wellington Fund	16.21	17.89
Fixed and Unit Type		
Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr AA mod. sec mod	2.68	..
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.68	..
Diversified Tr C	3.65	..
Diversified Tr D	5.40	6.15
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.70	4.25
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.73	5.48
Nation Wide Sec	3.65	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	3.625	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.05	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.70	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.60	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.27	..
Super of Am Tr AA	2.25	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.30	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	..
Investment Banking		
Blair & Co	2.625	3.00
First Boston Corp	25.75	27.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 3 per cent less if not held 3 years.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80b)	22½	23¾
Bank of New York (14)	390	402
Bankers Trust (1.40)	50⅛	52?
Brooklyn Trust (4)	96	101
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	96¾	100¾
Chase National (1.40)	38	40
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	49½	51¾
Commercial (1.60)	47	49½
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	18¾	20¼
Corn Exchange Bk & Tr (2.40)	48	50½
Empire Trust (3)	74	78
First National New York (80)	1575	1615
Guaranty Trust (12)	311	319
Irving Trust (.60)	14¾	15¾
Kings County (80)	3500	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	36½	39½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	48	50½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	51	53
National City (1)	35	37
New York Trust (3½)	93¾	97¾
Public (1½)	37¾	40¼
Title Guaranty & Trust	6½	6⅞
United States (60a)	1485	1530

(a)Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	..
First National (2)	49½	52
Merchants National (12)	311	326
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	..
National Rockland (2)	32½	37½
National Shawmut (1)	24½	26¼
Pilgrim Trust (8)	195	..
Second National (4)	125	132
†State Street Trust (8)	270	..
United States Trust (1.50)	9½	10⅝
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	17⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Boston Stocks

April 11

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
6.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	120	119	120	118¾
8.75	Bos & Albany	106½	106	106¼	105
2.00	Bos Edison	33⅜	32¾	32¾	32⅞
5.00	Bos Elevated	71¼	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
.80a	Bos Her-Trav	21	21	21	21
	Bos & Me pr pf	38	38	38	38⅛
.75d	Copper Range	6	6	6	6
1.50a	EastG&F pf	37⅛	36¾	36¾	37⅛
4.50	EastG&Fpr pf	64½	63¾	64½	65
	East M Sft pf	75	75	75	75
.35a	Eastern SS	11¾	11	11	10½
.26a	Gen Capital	33.50	33.50	33.50	33.25
.15a	Lamson	3¼	3	3	3¼
	Maine Cent pf	31¾	31¾	31¾	31
1.00a	Mergenthaler	55	55	55	54
	Narr Rac Asso	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
1.50a	N E Tele&Tel	104½	104¼	104½	104½
..	North Butte	39c	39c	39c	42c
	Quincy Min	1½	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
.05d	Reece Fold M	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4.00	Un Tw Drill	24	24	24	24
2.50	Un Sh M	71¾	71½	71½	71½
1.50	Un Sh M pf	44	44	44	43¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. e Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

POWER in the Pacific Northwest

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT REPORTS

THE Company's manpower and resources are completely mobilized for the war effort. The Northwest Power Pool, of which the Company is a member, is functioning effectively in meeting war-time demands. There has been no rationing of power—no waiting in line to buy electricity.

The year 1943 was a great milestone in the history of the Company's progress. Record breaking peak demands and ever larger quantities of electric energy supplied to customers indicate the extent of the Company's contribution to the war effort.

Taxes Nearly $4,000,000

Total taxes for 1943, including those charged to other accounts, amounted to $3,834,330 and, except for a non-recurring income tax credit of $1,092,000 which resulted from refinancing, would have amounted to $4,926,330 or about 20c per dollar of operating revenues. Taxes other than Federal income taxes increased $170,866 or 6.2% over 1942.

Debt Retirement and Construction

During 1943 the Company retired $1,122,709 of debt, including $1,000,000 repaid on its notes to banks issued as a part of the refinancing program, and expended $3,185,805 for necessary construction work. On March 1, 1944 the Company paid an additional $1,000,000 on its bank loan which is now reduced to $4,500,000.

Refinancing Saves $873,000 Per Year—1972 Maturity

The refunding of all of the Company's outstanding bonds in April, 1943 effected the substantial saving of $873,000 annually in interest and amortization charges and extended the funded debt maturity to 1972.

Recapitalization Plan Effective September 13, 1943

On September 13, 1943, the Recapitalization Plan became effective, and the ownership and voting control of the Company passed from the holding company—Engineers Public Service Company—to a group of approximately 15,000 stockholders, the majority of whom live in the State of Washington. Under the Plan 96.97% of the new Common Stock went to the $6 Preferred stockholders, with 91.3% of the voting power of the Company.

Earnings and Dividends

The balance of earnings for the year 1943 available for Common dividends and surplus was $2.21 per share of the new Common Stock. After approval by the State regulatory authority, dividends of 60 and 30 cents per share were paid on this new Stock on November 1, 1943

Yank Stock Soars When Two Return

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP)—Spud Chandler and Ernie Bonham, who between them pitched 35 winning games for the world champion New York Yankees last year, will be back with the Bronx Bombers when the baseball season opens a week from today.

The news that Chandler, who won 20 and lost four, and Bonham, who won 15 and lost eight, will rejoin the team before the end of the week, was welcome to Manager Joe McCarthy. The 34-year-old Chandler and the 30-year-old Bonham both had been certified as acceptable for military service. However, neither has been called up and under the latest ruling of Selective Service, restricting the drafting of those older than 26, may be able to play for a short time.

Other News

Chandler, who turned in an earned run average of 1.64 as well as beating the Cardinals twice in the World Series, is expected to join the team tomorrow at either Atlantic City or Plainfield, N. J. Bonham is expected to report Thursday in New York. Other major-league news:

WASHINGTON SENATORS—Outfielder Stan Spence and first baseman Joe Kuhel were heavy hitters as Senators banged out 15 hits in beating Bainbridge Naval Station.

CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Players told they will have tomorrow off to go apartment hunting in Chicago.

CHICAGO CUBS—Five rookies to start against White Sox Thursday: Don Johnson, 2b; Bill Schuster, ss; Tony York, 3b; Andy Pafko, cf, and Billy Holm, c. Bill Nicholson, slugging outfielder, expected to bat third instead of cleanup.

CINCINNATI REDS—Squad in "best posible physical condition" asserted Manager Bill McKechnie.

Wilks Arrives

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Only bright spot in St. Louis was arrival of Ted Wilks, Cardinal pitcher. Inclement weather curtailed workouts for both Cards and Browns.

PITTSBURGH PIRATES—Infielder Pete Coscarart expected to start third season with team against Cleveland at Indianapolis. Coscarart, who previously said he'd stick to war job at Escondido, Calif., reported yesterday.

CLEVELAND INDIANS—Three players on casualty list: Mickey Rocco with injury incurred in volley ball game; Joe Heving struck by line drive in batting practice; and Oris Hockett.

DETROIT TIGERS — Team breaks camp today at Evansville, Ind. Six exhibition games drew only 5,674 fans, one-third of turnout for five games a year ago. However, Tiger officials said inclement weather cut crowds.

BROOKLYN DODGERS—Bobby Bragan, who used to play shortstop for Phillies before turning to catching, may play third for Dodgers this season. He reported yesterday and was promptly put on the hot corner.

Collins May Not Have First Pick In Player Draft

PHILADELPHIA, April 11 (AP)—There may be a difference of opinion as to who should pick the first player in the draft of college grid stars when owners of National Football League clubs gather here next week.

Harry Thayer, general manager of the Philadelphia Eagles, dropped a hint that club owners might not be in agreement when he said yesterday that "some opposition" has developed to giving Ted Collins, owner of the new Boston franchise, the first choice.

"If Collins does not intend to operate the franchise in Boston until after the war, some of the National League owners do not see any reason for his getting first choice," Thayer said.

Collins, manager of Vocalist Kate Smith, has already indicated that he intends to name Angelo Bertelli, former Notre Dame back, as first choice.

Ohio Leads Way In AAU Tourney

The Buckeye State of Ohio will lead the way when the National A. A. U. boxing championships enter the semifinal and final rounds at Boston Garden tonight. The midwestern amateurs carried off nine places for a top-heavy lead in this 56th annual tournament.

Second best is Missouri with five, while New England ranks third with four—Bert Parmer in the heavyweight class, Claude Brown in the 160, Vance Basler in the 175, and Anthony Celantano in the 147. The other places are held by Pennsylvania and Oklahoma with three each, Washington with two, and Virginia, New Jersey, Colorado, and New York with one each.

National Hockey League

Stanley Cup Play-Offs

Series A

Toronto 3, Canadiens 1.
Canadiens 5, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 2, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 4, Toronto 1.
Canadiens 11, Toronto 0.
(Toronto eliminated)

Series B

Chicago 2, Detroit 1.
Detroit 4, Chicago 1.
Chicago 2, Detroit 0.
Chicago 7, Detroit 1.
Chicago 5, Detroit 2.
(Detroit eliminated)

Series C

Canadiens 4, Chicago 1.
Canadiens 3, Chicago 1.
Canadiens 3, Chicago 2.

Flowery Welcome

Associated Press

Film Star Greets Olympics

When the Boston Olympics, Eastern League champions of 1943-44, arrived in California for their series of exhibition games with Hollywood Wolves, they were met by Film Star Ann Savage, who presented them with a flower-bedecked hockey stick. Left to right are Coach Hago Harrington and Defenseman Guy Labrie of the 'Pics, Ching Johnson, the former New York Ranger star who now plays for the Wolves, and Miss Savage.

O'Doul Says Dom Di Maggio Greatest Student of Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Boston Red Sox fans will be interested to know that Manager Lefty O'Doul of the San Francisco Seals nominates Dom Di Maggio as the greatest student of the game he has ever had. O'Doul told Bob Stevents of the San Francisco Chronicle that when Dom first appeared with the Seals the general opinion was that he would never do and was just being carried along because he was Joe's brother. However, Dom soon showed that he was a potential major leaguer and he never had to be told more than once what to do.

While it was obvious that changes would have to be made in his batting technique, Dom was never impatient and followed O'Doul's instruction faithfully to the letter. When one experiment failed another was tried until the right method was found. In the matter of catching O'Doul's signals Dom has never been surpassed by any of the many stars that played for the Seals as his eyes were forever on O'Doul when at bat or on the bases.

Overlooked by Scouts

Strangely, while owner Charley Graham and O'Doul were absolutely convinced that the boy would make good in the major leagues, not one of the scouts (including the Red Sox scout) recommended him. Any one of them could have bought him for a song, but it was not until Manager Joe Cronin saw him in action that the Red Sox signed Domenic.

O'Doul, rated by Owner Charley Graham as the greatest manager who has ever handled his teams, brought with him to the job years of invaluable experience gained in both major leagues. Asked what he considered his most satisfying achievement in major league competition, he told of his performance on the last day of the 1929 season. The New York Giants had purchased him from the Seals at the end of the 1927 season and he played in 114 games in 1928, finishing the season with an average of .319. To O'Doul's amazement, Manager John McGraw of the New York Giants gave him (in addition to $20,000 in cash) to the Philadelphia Phillies at the end of the season for Outfielder Fred Leach.

In Splendid Form

In 1929 O'Doul was in splendid batting form and near the end of September his average was close to the .400 mark, while Leach was only hitting .260 for New York. For the final day of the season the Giants and the Phillies were scheduled for a double-header at Philadelphia and O'Doul needed three hits to tie Rogers Hornsby for batting honors of the National League and four to win. While the Phillies, naturally, were eager for O'Doul to win, Manager McGraw of the Giants was determined not to make it easy for him and started the great Carl Hubbell in the pitcher's box in the first game. However, O'Doul was not to be stopped even by Hubbell that day and batted four for four, the last hit being a home run in the eighth innings. Continuing his great batting, he hit three for four in the second game. This not only gave him the batting title for the league but, with a total of 254 hits, he established a new National League record, a record he still holds with Bill Terry.

Coincidentally, another San Franciscan, Lew Fonseca of the Cleveland Indians, won the batting championship of the American League with an average of .369, making it the only time in the history of major league baseball that two players from the same sandlots in the same city won the batting championship of their respective leagues the same year.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK (AP)—Add facts on big league rookies: Tony Ordenana, Pirates—Pittsburgh's version of "good field, no hit" . . . At Portsmouth, Va., last year prexy Frank Lawrence called Cuban shortstop the best infielder his club had had since Pie Traynor in 1920 . . . Confident Tony agrees, though he hit only .249 in the Piedmont League . . . But you should have heard what Honus Wagner had to say when Tony missed a grounder in an exhibition and then staged a gaudy display of peevishness . . . The printable part was: "Who did you think was going to pick up that ball for you, the ground-keeper?"

* * *

End O'Neal Adams and back Hubert Barker of the football Giants are building bombers in a Tulsa, Okla., plant. Probably they'll name one "Luckman" . . . Prexy Bill Streit of the Southern A. A. U. wants all servicemen to know that the national senior weight lifting championships and the "Mr. America" contest will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., May 27 . . . Any guy in a G. I. uniform could qualify for that itle.

* * *

When Red Rolfe, ex-Yankee third baseman who coaches Yale's baseball and basketball teams, was asked to lend a hand with intramural football, he went to Howie Odell and Charlie Caldwell for aid . . . In the course of diagramming a certain play, Red drew a huge "X" on the blackboard to emphasize the importance of the center . . . Caldwell studied the board for a moment and solemnly inquired: "Red, where did you get that big center? We could use him on the varsity."

* * *

Lieut. Joe Maniaci, coach of the Brainbridge, Md., Navy footballers, is having trouble lining up a schedule for next fall, although the Commodores are willing to take on any service college team from Maryland to Florida . . . Bainbridge may also field a 150-pound team, which likely would suit the colleges better . . . Ernie White, ex-Cardinals hurler, is playing first base for the Fort Bragg, N. C., baseball team because the salary wing won't even earn G. I. pay these days.

Principia Gives Courtmen Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Nine players have received letters and gold basketballs in commemoration of a championship season at Principia Upper School in St. Louis. The court quintet won 16 out of 18 games during the winter and captured the ABC League title without loss of a game. The season was the best in the history of the school.

Letter winners included Capt. James Glatt, Manager Kenneth Lukens, and Robert Foote, all of Chicago, Ill.; Charles Hathaway of Los Angeles, Calif; Charles McCarter of Eldorado, Kan., and James Denison, Robert Pike, Edwin Shutt, and Jack Wright of St. Louis, Mo.

Thompson to Pilot Black Hawks Again

CHICAGO, April 11 (AP)—Win or lose in the Stanley Cup hockey final—and it looks like defeat—the Chicago Black Hawks will be piloted again next season by Paul Thompson.

Thompson, who became manager of the Hawks midway in the 1939-40 season, left with his squad today for Montreal for the fourth game of the title series, trailing by the lopsided score of 3—0. A victory Thursday for Montreal would terminate the play-offs.

In announcing Thompson's retention for next season, Black Hawk officials said attendance at this season's 29 home games hit an all-time high—426,000.

Big Leagues Now Assured Of Full Year

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since Pearl Harbor, big league baseball today can expect a real break from Selective Service. Now that the drafting of men over 26 years has been delayed for an indefinite period, the majors and the gentlemen who control them are practically assured of a full 1944 season.

The first contending club to feel the release of Selective Service pressure would, of course, be the New York Yankees. Joe McCarthy learned yesterday that Spud Chandler and Ernie Bonham, both of whom had expected to be taken for military service within the month, are returning to the world champions. Chandler is 34 and Bonham is 30.

Will Finish

This is only the beginning. Other clubs will also be bolstered before the American and National league pennant races get under way a week from today. However, it isn't so important that men like Chandler and Bonham are coming back, as it is that no more will be taken. If the majors can maintain their current manpower level, there is no question of their surviving this third war season. The races will run without interruption.

Meanwhile, the Braves and Red Sox get along with their training. The Sox, with Yank Terry and Mike Ryba pitching, blanked Newark yesterday, while the Braves dropped a close decision to the Phillies. The Braves, obviously, show the lack of outdoor work, a little matter which Manager Bob Coleman plans to take care of this week. It is a tough break, too, for Coleman's untried rookies, whose only chances to impress the pilot are in these often-postponed pre-season exhibitions.

Terry Ready

Thus, it is apparent that Joe Cronin has Emmett O'Neill and Yank Terry ready to pitch in that order when the season opens here against the Yankees. As George "Pinky" Woods was slated to start the final date with Newark this afternoon, it is certain that the former Holy Cross star is being groomed for the No. 3 spot in Cronin's mound scheme. Judging by his early form, George will be equal to the task.

Getting back to the Braves, Coleman learns that Chet Ross will report here on Thursday and start getting in shape. The squad was also swelled by the arrival of Stew Hofferth, the big Indianapolis catcher, who was the American Association's most valuable player in 1943 with a .301 batting average in 129 games. Yes, the Braves are all set for receivers. Perhaps they will use one of them in a trade for a pitcher.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

(Continued)

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United States and Canada

(Continued)

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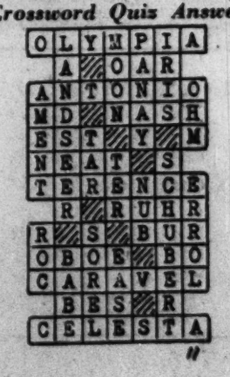

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FIREPLACES

Repairs and Alterations

We shall be pleased to advise you

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Complete Stocks of All Makers

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WILLIAM BLAIR

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We stand for perfection in Quality and Service

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JOINER for WORK HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY

Phone BELL 1616

J.W.BLACK

60 KING STREET GLASGOW C.1

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Rosmer Keller

"I think this grass rug has aired long enough, maw."

Did You Ever Wonder

How the "Whitest of White" Can Be Obtained From the "Blackest of Black"?

From one of the blackest of black substances, ilmenite, by elaborate chemical processes comes the whitest of whites, according to information received from the Du Pont Company.

Between breakfast and bedtime everyone is sure to handle one or more objects containing this extremely white substance—titanium.

Titanium is an important ingredient in such everyday things as fabrics, linoleum, refrigerator enamels, paper, and white paint. It is one of the lesser known elements, yet is one of the most versatile.

Titanium dioxide is a white powder, so fine that it would take 16 million individual particles of it side by side to reach one inch.

Among the many uses for this chemical compound may be mentioned the fact that it is titanium dioxide which gives present-day white paints their extraordinary whiteness and hiding power, and gives the lighter colors their clarity and resistance to fading. Much of the compound goes to the armed services, for protective paint coatings and camouflage.

This same titanium dioxide, as an ingredient of the coating for welding rods, assists in maintaining a steadier arc and in improving the weld.

Titanium dioxide is handling an important job in the field of paper manufacture. To save paper needed in the war effort, thinner sheets are being used in books, magazines, and even in writing paper. This is made possible by adding titanium dioxide to the paper, making it more opaque, so the printing or writing doesn't "show through from the back."

* * *

How Canned Peas Can Be Kept From Becoming "Palefaces"?

Ordinary canned peas are of rather a pale surface color as compared with peas fresh from the garden. Research by canning company chemists indicates that the paleness is due to a loss of magnesium, which changes the chemical nature of the chlorophyll or green coloring matter in plants.

To make canned peas appetizingly green, about one tenth of 1 per cent of magnesium hydroxide is added in the process of canning. This deepens the green color without sacrifice of nourishing quality and results in an improvement both in the flavor and texture of the peas, the canners assert.

Cans containing peas so treated must bear the statement: "Traces of alkalies added," or a more specific statement of the chemicals used to cause them to retain their green coloring. **W. P. Keasbey**

Britain's Reading

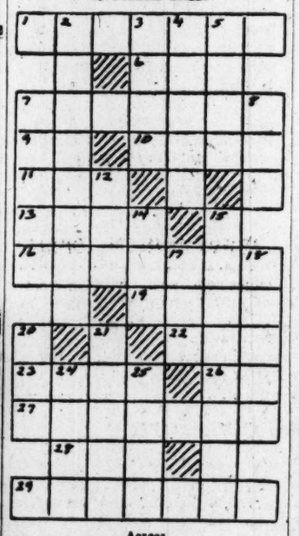
For every novel or volume of short stories, the British public is reading from seven to ten nonfiction books.

London bookstores reported recently that not a single novel is included in some of their weekly best-seller lists.

War books, autobiographies, histories, art, criticism and poetry are among the leaders.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is name of the mechanical doll in "Tales of Hoffmann"?
6—Rowing implement.
7—Who is Prospero's brother in "The tempest"?
9—What is one of the States which bound Pennsylvania on south (abbr.)?
10—What American poet is best known for his humorous verse?
11—What suffix is used to form the superlative of adverbs?
13—"Slipshod" is an antonym of what?
16—Who was the Roman comic poet?
19—What is a river of Prussia which flows to Rhine?
22—What is the rough, prickly seed case of certain plants?
23—What musical instrument is fingered somewhat like a flute?
26—Box office (abbr.).
27—What do you call a ship such as Columbus used?
28—Egyptian god.
29—What is a keyboard musical instrument having a pianolike action?

Down

2—What English artist painted "The Cat's Paw"?
3—What celestial body is called by Heod "mother of light"?
4—What is name of one of Philippine Islands?
5—What is the singular of "irides"?
7—What is another name for a caikin?
8—What is practical unit of electrical resistance?
12—Sailor.
14—Territory (abbr.).
15—What great composer is hero of Romberg's "Blossom Time"?
17—Knob or knot.
18—What is surname of titular character of "Little Lord Fauntleroy"?
20—What is the huge bird of "Arabian Nights"?
21—What is a city of Quebec, Canada, on Richelieu River?
24—What was name of Paul Bunyan's famous blue ox?
25—Comfort.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Spinach, Etc.

Little Janet rebelled at eating some of her vegetables. Patiently her mother explained how they might help her to keep up with other children at school or play. One day she was taken to a children's movie. Among the news pictures the West Point cadets were shown at drill. As the straight ranks marched past, Janet suddenly shrilled out, pointing to a sergeant bringing up the rear, "Oh, Mother! There's a man who didn't eat his carrots!"

In Sponsor's Utopia

"And now an experiment in radio. We are going to bring you a full hour of commercial announcements completely uninterrupted by music or entertainment of any kind."—Caption to cartoon in The New Yorker.

That Spring Hat

Sing a song of millinery,
Everything's awry,
Can it be the Fashion?
Or can it be I?
Four and twenty pansies
Fastened to a bow,
And that's the object that I call
My NOUVEAU CHAPEAU!

Olive Carleton-Munro

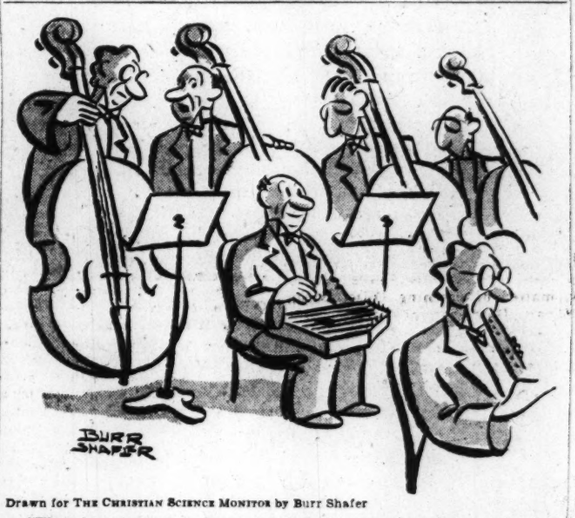
Daily Anecdote

Something Lacking

Jacques Offenbach, composer of "The Tales of Hoffmann," was a kindly and reasonable man, but could be absolutely intolerant when his acute musical ear was offended.

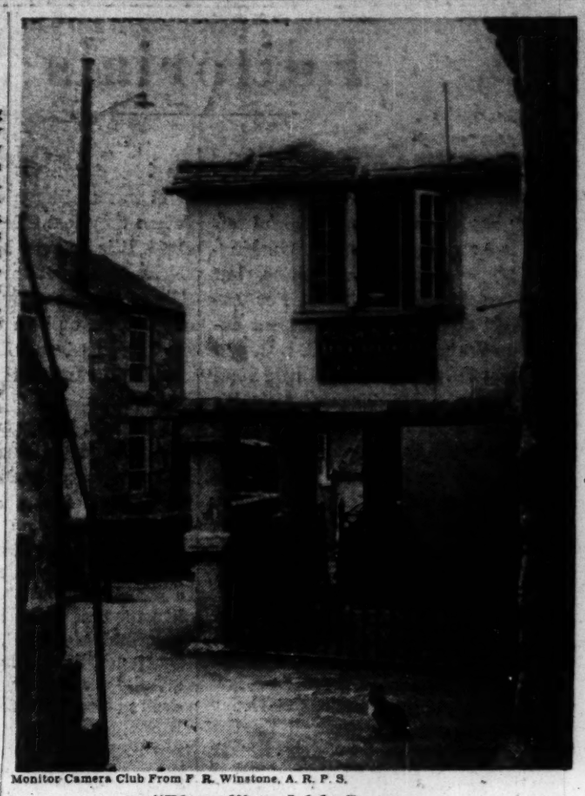
He had an unusually competent valet, a man who could cook, tailor, market, shave, cut hair, etc. Offenbach kept him several years, but finally had to let him go.

Asked by a friend why he had dared to discharge such a remarkable servant, the great composer sighed deeply and replied, "Oh, I deeply regretted having to let him go, but I really had to. You see, every time he beat the rugs he caused me almost unendurable torture. Alas, he would never keep time!"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"There's not much we can do—he's the symphony's largest subscriber."



Monitor Camera Club From F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S.

"Blitzed" in 16th Century

The quaint Cornish fishing village of Mousehole can claim to be one of the first towns to be "blitzed" in England. It happened back in 1595 when a Spanish armada attacked the village and left but one building standing. That lone structure is the above pictured granite manor house of Jenkin Keigwin. The wood in the building is supposed to have come from the submerged forest in the bay.

Brevities

An Easter bonnet is a head-covering guaranteed to look funny 10 years from now.—Boston Globe.

In a year the American working girl buys an average of 3.5 hats, a new survey discloses. And what's cuter than those fashionable 5 hats, now seen on every side.—Milwaukee Journal.

A War Department circular is one that rescinds everything that has gone before but starts nothing that cannot be rescinded by the next circular. — Patterson Field (Ohio) Postings.

A caricature of Napoleon was offered for sale recently, which reminds us that the Allies hope very soon to be disposing of another one.— Punch ©.

Russian Census

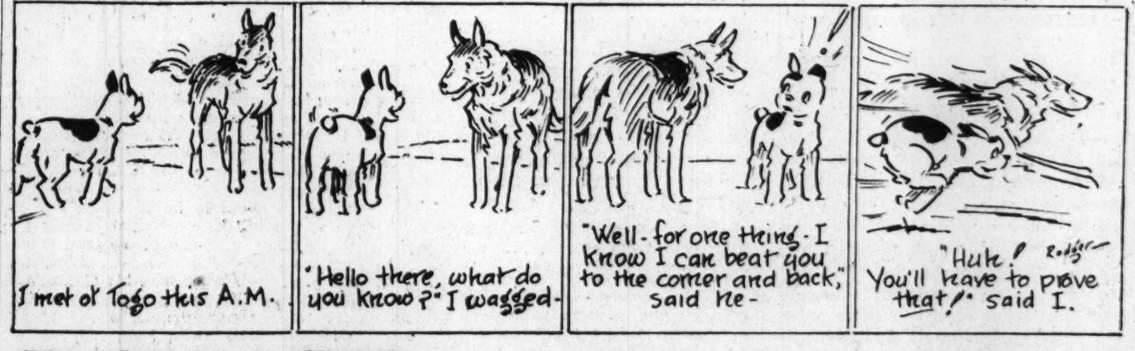
The population of Russia was reported as about 170,000,000 in 1939, an increase of 55 per cent since 1900 in spite of wars and revolutions; it may reach 250,000,000 by 1970, according to a new study of the League of Nations.

Today's Quotation

The behavior of men to the lower animals and their behavior to each other, bear a constant relationship.—Herbert Spencer

NEWS ITEM~ A FEW EGGS LEFT OVER FROM EASTER
A CRACKED EGG
A BAD EGG
A HARD-BOILED EGG
JUST A LITTLE BANTAM EGG
OVER-RIPE EGG NOT FIT FOR A FRENCH OMELET
HONORABLE ? EGG
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He'll Have to Show Me* By Rodgers


I met ol' Togo this A.M.
"Hello there, what do you know?" I wagged-
"Well-for one thing-I know I can beat you to the corner and back," said he-
"Huh! You'll have to prove that!" said I.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Cheap at Any Price* By The Hagers

"Could I sell you a waterfall, Or mountain peak? It's very tall.
Perhaps you'd rather have a lake; A splendid deal with you I'll make."
"You're quite a salesman, friend," said I. "But, Kiwi, will you tell me why
New Zealand you are selling me?" "I'm sold on it myself," said he.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor to Capitol Hill

Chairman Davis of the National War Labor Board is making manful efforts these days to explain Washington's wage-stabilization policies, but some perplexities continue. For example, in response to the present extensive efforts of both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. to breach the Little Steel wage formula, Mr. Davis insists his Board has absolutely no authority or power to break the wage line.

Well, that must be rather breathtaking to the country's labor leaders, especially to those of the C. I. O. who have spent considerable sums of money and time in compiling their case for the WLB.

Yet the facts seem to support Mr. Davis in his new plea of limited powers. The Little Steel wage formula is really implemented, so far as law is concerned, only by Executive Order 9328, issued just a year ago by the President. Prior to that time it was just a policy of the WLB.

So the Board cannot break the Little Steel formula's limitation on wages (allowing a 15 per cent rise above Jan. 1, 1941, levels) without running counter to the President's directive. The President is now credited with asserting that Little Steel is an expression of the Stabilization Law adopted by Congress in May, 1942.

This is not strictly true. The Stabilization Act is written in general terms. It ordered the "stabilizing" of wages and prices, but did not specifically "freeze" anything.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that if stabilization is to be achieved certain lines must be drawn and held for both wages and prices. There can be no flexible interrelation if we are to have stabilization. Moreover, to be fully effective and to be usefully reassuring to the people depending upon these lines for their economic protection, there must be a certain finality about them, an end to the constant propaganda, the surge of economic and political forces against these lines.

One immense difficulty has been that labor, fretting under a Presidential "freeze" order that has been rather strictly applied—except in the case of the coal miners and railroaders—aims its pressure at the White House, while farmers and other producers, affected by the Stabilization Law, have applied their pressures to Congress. Thus the stabilization front has become somewhat split. It is surprising the lines have held as well as they have.

But if organized labor is sincere in its claim that a rollback in prices would be as acceptable as an increase in wages, a real public service would be rendered if they would transfer their pressure to Congress.

At this moment, a presentation, such as had been made before the War Labor Board, of labor's present situation and demands would probably do more to strengthen Congressional backs against the forays of the would-be ceiling-smashers than anything we can imagine.

The labor leaders of America now have an opportunity for great public service in going up Capitol Hill and demanding not higher wages but sharp and effective application of stabilization that will bring down prices not only so organized labor can have its full share of available goods, but so that the great mass of unorganized will not be left unprotected in the melee of pushing prices and shoving wages.

Gamblers Must Ride

No Pullman reservations, announces the ODT, will be available until May 1 on railroads serving Louisville for the period May 1-6, and returning from Louisville May 6-8. That is because of the Kentucky Derby—once thought necessary to the breeding of cavalry mounts and now vital only to a nationwide gambling business. But will Chicago, New York, Boston, Washington, and Miami executives suddenly again find it necessary to make business trips to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Evansville, or Nashville—cities close to Louisville? The FBI uncovered the race-week "business" boom in nearby towns last year. Couldn't it publicize the names of those who are making the trip an annual event?

Not much can be done under present ODT regulations about the horseplayers who make a rush for the day coaches and push aside a wife or mother on the way to bid a soldier good-by. Or force a sailor on his last leave to stand or sleep in the aisle. But this sort of thing revives the possibility of rationing travel only to those with legitimate reasons.

Odessa

It was a bitter blow to the Russians when they lost Odessa to the Nazis in 1941. It is an even bitterer blow to the Nazis to lose it to the Russians now. They held it, as they have held so much of Europe, only in the end to destroy it. The Russians will have much work to do to restore the city to military usefulness.

Yet that work will hardly impede the advance of Russian armies. They have flat lands before them, ill suited to defense. It is about 140 miles in a straight line from Odessa to the Galati Gap, where the Carpathians will rise on their right while the Danube takes a sharp bend on their left. This looks like the first place the enemy can make a formidable stand, with a drastically shortened line. It had better be a firm stand, for within less than another hundred not-easily-defensible miles lie the Rumanian oil fields, estimated to supply Hitler with about a third of all his oil requirements.

Evacuation of Odessa probably will mean for the Nazis relinquishment of control of the northern part of the Black Sea which lies between the Rumanian coast and the Crimea. Perhaps 100,000 Germans and Rumanians are trapped on that peninsula unless impressive sea operations can be staged by the Nazis to ferry them out. Now we should see whether Russia's Black Sea Fleet is still a factor to be reckoned with.

Voice of the Peepers

Just after dusk almost any evening now, in northern towns, should you step out into the garden and stand quite still in the April night, you will hear the peepers. Across the valley, down where the boggy fields are laced with black irrigation ditches, off where pussy willows are in yellow fringe and running water can be heard in the woodchuck holes, the shrill call of the peepers fills the fragrant air.

There are other signs of spring aplenty to be noted from the towns: Pastel coats and bunch-of-flower hats walking home from church. Little girls skipping rope outside the public library. Hopscotch squares marked on the worn path across lots to grade school. Longer evenings that bring greetings over back fences, and the swinging low toward the horizon of the winter constellations.

But none seems a more certain spring harbinger than the voice of the peepers, trilling from the dark line of trees which marks the course of the liberated and now swollen brook. Ecstatic, unceasing, it shrills out across the countryside with insistent rising inflection the news of the real birth of the new year.

Advice of the Senate

One feature of Secretary Hull's report on Sunday deserves special public attention and support. This is his project for calling into consultation on peace plans "representative, bipartisan" groups from both Houses of Congress. The framers of the Constitution gave the President very great powers in the conduct of foreign affairs, but as a check provided that in making treaties he should do so "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." Since the Senate originally had only twenty-six members, close consultation seemed feasible.

But since 1794 there has been little formal seeking of Senatorial advice on treaties. It was in that year that President Washington, after going to the Senate to discuss a treaty, became irked by its attitude and said he would "never go to that place again." Mr. Hull's plan is to seek the advice, not of the whole Senate but of representatives from both Houses. It is an experiment well worth trying.

For success, the highest sense of patriotism and responsibility will be required of consultants. There must be none of the usual looseness with secrets. Temptations to make partisan use of information must be scrupulously resisted. On the State Department's part the seeking for advice must be more than a gesture. Mr. Hull's whole attitude indicates that he sees the necessity of Congress "coming in" on peace plans, and if by this method he can develop a sense of partnership, the Nation and the world will benefit.

The public, by its own effort to lift peace planning above party politics and to keep it there during this election year, can supply an indispensable support for this project.

Still Hindering the Fire Fighter

New Zealanders Admire Yanks

The Wide Horizon

By R. W. Robson

Editor of the Pacific Islands Monthly
A Commentary Read Over BBC, London

Unquestionably New Zealand was one of the points aimed at by the Japanese as they were thrusting southwards early in 1942, and for a few months the rich little Dominion was, like Australia and Fiji, in the gravest danger. But there were two things that saved these British communities: they were, first, the fact that the Japanese expeditions intended for the Solomons, New Caledonia, Fiji, and New Zealand were delayed for three months by unexpected American resistance in the Philippines. And, second, the way in which the Americans showed their extraordinary quickness as well as sound strategical conception when they moved round into positions to protect Fiji, New Zealand, New Caledonia, and Eastern Australia.

Bataan—the last great United States stronghold in the Philippines—did not surrender till the second week in April, 1942, and it was three weeks later—in the first days of May—that the huge Japanese convoys resumed their voyage, and appeared in the Solomons, heading resolutely forward. How the Americans caught and smashed and scattered them in that month in the battle of the Coral Sea is a matter of history. Three months later, in August, 1942, the Americans launched their first great counteroffensive on Guadalcanal, and from that time on, while the Japanese were being slowly driven from the South Pacific Islands, the air and the seas south of the equator were being quickly cleared of the enemy.

New Zealand being farthest away was first to enjoy a feeling of security. Today the nearest Japanese base to New Zealand is thousands of miles off. That's to say the nearest one that is free from interference by General MacArthur's bombers. . . .

* * *

The Americans now are reaping rich dividends from the long-sighted strategy by which they saved New Zealand, Australia and other Pacific territories from Japanese invasion in 1942. Using all these countries, as well as Hawaii, as springboards, they are driving straight at the heart of the Japanese defenses; and there is no doubt now that however Japan's internal organization may react, her outer perimeter is crumbling. . . .

But the most remarkable development of the Pacific war is the American system of leap-frogging, which was first demonstrated late in 1943 in New Guinea and Bougainville, and has now again proved itself this year in the Marshall Islands and also in the Admiralty Islands. . . .

These British nations of the South Pacific have supreme confidence in the outcome. They have seen much of the Americans and of American ways in these two hard years, and the one thing above all they have learned is, as one New Zealand Minister said to me, "The Yanks never send a boy on a man's errand—they take no chances; when they plan, they plan to win."

New Zealand is known everywhere as the most British country in the world. . . . These undemonstrative New Zealanders, who jealously guard their British connections, do become almost demonstrative in their good will toward and their admiration for the Americans. This is something apart from their gratitude at having been saved from the Japanese by American power. Everyone praises the invariable courtesy and general good behavior of the Yanks, and the scrupulousness with which they have observed all local laws and rules, some of which they must have found irksome.

* * *

New Zealanders outspokenly admire their Allies' efficiency, thoroughness and the overwhelming scale on which they make war. A minute ago you heard me quote one of the things told me about the Americans by the New Zealand Minister I met. Here is something else he said about them: "When they move, they move like a blueprinted avalanche."

New Zealanders are deeply interested in the future of the Pacific—that's only natural. They also recognize that America, having protected and fought for the Pacific, must have some voice in its future. Some international busybodies recently have been trying to represent America's appearance in Australian and New Zealand waters as something in the nature of interference. Nothing could be more ludicrous, since America's aid in helping to repel the common enemy has been wholeheartedly welcomed by the peoples of Australia and New Zealand. So far as Australians and New Zealanders are concerned, they've had two years of very happy association with the Americans, who've respected their opinion and their institutions; and they look forward to a continuance of that same happy relationship after the war.

Some Asides on Morale

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Morale" has become an ambiguous word, suggesting to some "esprit de corps," to others camaraderie, and to still others moral courage and spiritual strength.

Whatever it is, the most universal problem in the maintenance of morale in the armed forces appears to the writer to be the struggle of the service man to retain his identity as an individual while he is submerged in masses of men. The connotation of the term "G. I." is the antithesis of the individual's freedom to exercise his choice of companions, his taste in relaxation, and his discrimination in intellectual pursuits.

The writer has had the privilege of coming into close contact with large numbers of service men, and the comments which follow are conclusions drawn from observation of the reactions of these men.

Every person wants privacy at times, and it is practically non-existent for anyone in the services. When a man is given free time, he needs to enjoy some of it away from social pressure in order to regain perspective and emotional equilibrium. In other words, there are occasions when he prefers to be left alone.

Recreation, if it is to recreate and relieve obvious tension, should provide some kind of participation on the part of the individual. Entertainment doles often miss the mark because those who are being entertained must remain passive while the performer has most of the fun. Enough money is spent on tourist-entertainers to provide all outfits with equipment for entertaining themselves, with much greater satisfaction to the men.

Recreational facilities should include sports equipment, phonographs and recordings, libraries, games, and recent good movies.

Some people, and certain communities, regard service men as a type simply because they appear similar in uniform. This assumption results in indifference and even antagonism. Other people, mostly women, wax sentimental in their attitude toward "the boys," thus deriving emotional satisfaction for themselves. Unfortunately, "the boys" do not like to be matronized. They are doing their job willingly and want no one's pity or hero-worship. They desire more or less casual treatment, and are often frightened away by too much hostessing.

Then there are some good citizens who have a passion for uplifting the boys, and who feel duty-bound to preach at them, thereby insinuating either that the service men are immature youngsters who have not been adequately brought up, or that they are all agnostics who must be converted to something in which they already believe. The service men resent this evangelistic attitude because it implies that they are still in their childhood, and is therefore an insult to their ego. From their point of view, if they are old enough to accept the responsibilities which they have been asked to assume for the rest of us, they are entitled to our respect for their ideals and their manhood.

The uplift can best be derived from our genuine friendliness and interest in each man, through a spirit of comradeship and mutual respect, which are fundamental manifestations of Americanism and Christian brotherhood.

MARJORIE G. GELLATLY

Wenatchee, Wash.

The New Deal's Plight in Illinois

An Intimate Message From Chicago

By Roscoe Drummond

The Democrats are really worried about Illinois this year.

They are so worried that it now looks as though the cause of bad government were going to suffer—at least a little bit—at the hand of the notorious Kelly-Nash machine of Cook County and Chicago.

They are so worried, for fear Illinois will desert the fourth-term New Deal this fall, that Boss Ed Kelly has been scared into accepting an unusually respectable slate of candidates for the State Democratic ticket.

Things must be bad when the machine has to put up with compromises like that.

The clue to how bad the political outlook must be is the fact that Mayor Kelly, who is now top man with the passing of Democratic National Committeeman Pat Nash, is wryly, but with a show of virtuous enthusiasm, putting up with one of the machine's harshest critics as the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Thomas J. Courtney, who has been elected Cook County's State's Attorney for three straight terms, is most certainly not "one of the boys." He has won every time over the opposition of the machine, and today the bosses wouldn't give him a second glance if they didn't feel they had to make such a sacrifice to good government to save Illinois for themselves and the President.

Mr. Courtney no doubt has to make a little compromise, too. Anyway, while he lightly lambastes the Kelly-Nash machine down-State, outside its stronghold, he finds it sensible, or something, to lay off his unkind adjectives when he goes into Cook County and Chicago. That's the way it's done with mirrors. All they need is Orson Welles to saw the victim in half.

Actually, Mayor Kelly is not ruling his regime as securitly as he once did. Those persistent Republicans have been constantly nibbling away at his former lush majorities in the city and today there are at stake fully 30,000 city and county jobs which are simultaneously the grease and the works of a successful political machine.

The central fact, politically, is that Mayor Kelly needs the support of President Roosevelt this fall and President Roosevelt needs the support of the Kelly-Nash machine this fall. Mr. Roosevelt's abnormal majority of 700,000 over Alf Landon in 1936 was cut to 105,000 in 1940 by Wendell Willkie. That year the machine lost the Governorship to Republican Dwight Green and only by running 250,000 ahead of the rest of the ticket was Mr. Roosevelt able to carry the State.

Governor Green will be easily renominated. The machine has seen to it that Mr. Courtney has no Democratic opposition.

With the resurgency of Republicanism throughout the Midwest, the fourth-term strategists know they must retain Illinois's 29 electoral votes if, with a big State or two in the East, with a little help from the Far West and with the Solid South, they are to piece together at least a thin victory this fall.

There is no doubt that President Roosevelt will be a political asset to the State Democratic ticket and Mayor Kelly has been out, early, boosting a fourth term as he did a third. But an efficient, harmonious State organization is essential to Mr. Roosevelt as well, and it is evident that the Kelly-Nash machine has consequently bravely foregone much of its distaste for a high-grade slate.

This is a mildly revolutionary compromise for Boss Kelly—this acceptance of Candidate Courtney and his like—but when defeat stares the New Deal's most powerful city machine in the face, even a dose of possible good government can be swallowed. And there can always be the hope that it won't have to last too long.

The Democratic tactics in the present primary campaign underline the precariousness of the position of the Roosevelt Administration in Illinois. Democratic Senator Scott Lucas, running for renomination, who has always done the Administration's bidding in Washington, is finding it convenient to forget all about his unwavering support of the New Deal, as he campaigns down-State, and only as he comes into Greater Chicago does he turn on his fourth-term affection.

Significantly, the Kelly-Nash machine has told the National Administration to keep its hand off the Illinois campaign. They're sure they'll do better by keeping the New Dealers in Washington and by leaving the strategy of 1944 to the "practical politicians" who can then blow hot and cold on the Administration, as and where it seems best.

Wanted: The Facts About China

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

We sat around an urbane dinner table in Boston the other evening and heard an off-the-record report on events in China which was deeply informative. It was told by a genuine friend of China, an experienced student and long resident of that land. It puts the war in Asia in a new light. It was critical of China.

This report cannot yet be made public. It is felt, we understand, that American cooperation with China—upon which so much depends—might be endangered by plain-speaking that could lead to an open squabble. China's position in the war is still too precarious to be trifled with.

But public opinion may not have to wait very long. GI Joe is breaking the ice. The tales told parents and friends by American soldiers who have served in China are beginning to spread. And the sentiments on China held by the State Department and War Department in Washington are strong enough to be heard above the scratch of the censor's black pencil. (It is, of course, War and State Department policy, not any independent action of the Office of Censorship, which has imposed the censorship to date.)

Rumors travel faster than facts. And the rumors which start around Kunming airport, in China, may well go to a great many American citizens before the facts catch up with them. Indeed, the rumors have got here already. They tell of Chinese military inefficiency, of a static front along which trading with the Japanese is rife, of graft and corruption on a staggering scale. In short, they tell a 1944 version of the same sort of stories explicitly set forth by Leland Stowe in his book, "They Shall Not Sleep," or by Ralf Sues in "Shark's Fins and Millet."

Both these volumes spell out the contradiction that is China. They tell of the "squeeze"—and of civil war—in a thousand different forms. Stowe tells of the sickening fiasco of the Burma Road, of the thousands of trucks that never made the trip, of the goods that were left to fall into Japanese hands at Rangoon when the British desperately sought to obtain them at that port, of "hijacking" on the Burma Road, sabotage, wastage.

But the current reports go much farther. And they naturally would, because since Mr. Stowe and Mlle. Sues gathered their materials three things have happened: Britain and America suffered their defeats at the hands of the Japanese, thus fearfully disillusioning the Chinese, who had felt that once the United States entered the war their troubles would be over; the Chinese inflation has come, making prices over 200 times what they were in 1937; and the Chinese Government has swung very far in the conservative direction, dropping at least temporarily most of its progressive leaders.

Many of today's events in China must be seen through the lens of the cruel inflation. Everybody on salary faces stark poverty, even starvation. Civil servants, army officers, are not exempt, but especially vulnerable. Thence comes trading with the enemy.

It will be necessary for Americans to be very wise and balanced in their consideration of the Chinese situation. The Chinese are a very practical people. Our entry into the war, which was expected to save them, has up to now made things a great deal more difficult. They must survive, and with the instincts that have preserved their civilization longer than any other, ome of them seize the means at hand.

Let us not become outraged and self-righteous as the facts about China come to light. As long as strikes flourish in both America and Britain, as long as "Easter" parades reveal our fashion industry going at full blast, as long as our black markets burgeon in many communities, as long as the Truman Committee and others uncover fantasies of profit-making and industrial faking together with labor hold-ups of indescribable effrontery—as long as these things continue, we are in no position to cast the first stone.

A more realistic and less sentimentalized picture of China will show a nation struggling to be born, a heroic nation that has withstood the Japanese for seven years, a nation of incalculable potentialities. But not a nation from which we should expect automatically the fulfilment of internal and external obligations which even we ourselves, in all conscience (and remembering the Wisconsin primary), are not sure we can guarantee.

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